FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 21 *31 January 1978*

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MEETING OF NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY DELEGATIONS NOTED

LD301116Y Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, January 30 TASS--The delegations of the USSR, the United States and Britain held a meeting today at the current negotiations which is under way to elaborate a treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

SCHEDULED MEETING OF SALT DELEGATIONS IN GENEVA REPORTED

LD311210Y Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, January 31, TASS--A scheduled meeting was held here today of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

DOCUMENTS TRACE USSR'S STRUGGLE FOR DISARMAMENT

LD271418Y Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 27 TASS--A collection of documents titled "The Soviet Union in the Struggle for Disarmaments", has been issued by the Foreign Ministry of the USSR.

It leads with the peace programme and the programme of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, which were adopted by the 24th and 25th Congresses of the CPSU. It includes the documents concerning Soviet initiatives in the field of disarmament. Also published are the treaties and agreements concluded at Soviet suggestion in recent years.

The struggle for ending the arms race is one of the main directions of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, says the editorial preface to the collection. It has always been and remains the aim of the Soviet Union to achieve general and complete disarmament. At the same time the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to achieve progress on individual sections of the way leading to this goal.

As a result of active efforts by the Soviet Union in the foreign policy field, the editorial preface says, a number of treaties and agreements have been concluded and these have narrowed to a certain extent the sphere of material preparation of war and slowed down the arms race in some of its main directions. Of exceedingly great importance for world peace is the treaty on the limitation of anti-missile defence systems and the interim agreement on certain measures in respect of limitation of strategic offensive arms, that were concluded between the Soviet Union and the USA.

But these successes cannot be considered sufficient and are no reason for complacency. The arms race consumes today enormous funds that could be used for raising the living standards of the people. As long as the arms race is going on and is stepped up by imperialist circles, the danger of war cannot be removed. Therefore, the Soviet Union is making great efforts to ensure a steady lowering of the level of military confrontation of the two social and economic systems.

KREISKY ON IMPORTANCE OF HELSINKI FOR SMALL COUNTRIES

LD2(1437Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov article: "The Small Countries' Contribution"]

[Excerpt] Vienna-Bern, January--Many realistically-minded politicians and statesmen in the small states of Western Europe placed a high value on the role of the Helsinki forum, which determined clearly that all countries, irrespective of size and might, must bear responsibility for peace, security and cooperation on the continent. Even before the signing of the final act, in the course of the second stage of the all-European conference which lasted more than 18 months in Geneva, representatives of Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden and several other small states actively helped in the search for a constructive compromise and in advancing the forum toward its final goal.

"With all its carefully worked out documents the all-European conference will serve peace, security and cooperation between states and peoples. Its work will undoubtedly help the small countries to truly enter into big politics"--I heard these words in the closing days of the Geneva meeting from Andre Vendelen, head of the Belgian delegation. This point of view was shared then, in Geneva, by the representatives of other small states in Western Europe.

How is the role of the small West European state assessed by their leaders today, a little over 2 years since the signing of the final act? In answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's question, Austrian Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky stated:

"The all-European conference itself showed that the small states of our continent are also entrusted with the task of making their contribution to balancing the interests of other participating sides with full observance of their own interests. They can only carry out such tasks in conditions of the relations of tension."

Kreisky noted that Austrian-Soviet relations in trade and scientific and technical contacts are moving forward and trade turnover is growing from year to year. Such a model of cooperation, he said, responds to the spirit of the recommendations of the all-European conference.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at Helsinki in 1975 on the eve of the signing of the final act: "This is a victory for reason. Everyone has won: the countries of east and west, the peoples of socialist and capitalist states, members of alliances and neutral, small and large."

The time which has passed has fully confirmed this conclusion, in the case of small countries too. The continuation of detente gives the small countries of West Europe the opportunity to make a substantial new contribution to the cause of strengthening peace, security and cooperation on our continent and throughout the world.

GENERAL

WPC HOLDS DIALOG WITH U.S. PUBLIC, POLITICAL FIGURES

LD271322Y Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Washington, January 27 TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

The struggle for strengthening the relaxation of international tension, ending the nuclear weapons race and for disarmament is in the focus of attention of the current meeting of the members of the Bureau of the World Peace Council with political and public figures of the United States.

The American peace champions have a special responsibility in frustrating the sinister designs of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which is striving to step up the arms race in the name of ensuring enormous profits,said noted American public figure, editor of the NEW WORLD REVIEW journal M. Betchel. It is precisely the United States which invariably initiated the arms race in the post-war years. It was the first to make the atomic bomb and it accumulated a vast nuclear weapons arsenal. Nowadays, the Pentagon is watching plans for the creation of the latest types of mass destruction weapons--cruise missiles and the neutron bomb. The neutron bomb is a particularly dangerous weapon, as it lowers the "nuclear threshold" opening the door for a nuclear holocaust.

M. Betchel noted that U.S. public is coming out ever more resolutely against the production of the neutron bomb. She urged the U.S. administration to respond to the proposal of general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev on mutual renunciation of the production of the neutron bomb.

Robertson, legal adviser of U.S. Senator M. Hatfield, described the neutron bomb as one of the most inhuman types of weapons. Its use, he stressed, will inevitably involve a devstating nuclear conflict threatening the very existence of mankind. Robertson noted that opposition is widening in the Senate to Pentagon's plans to start the production of the neutron weapon and that a number of U.S. legislators intend to insist on its banning.

The plans for the production of the neutron bomb have been resolutely stigmatized by member of the House of Representatives J. Conyers, representative of the National Association of Black American Publishers Dr. C. Goodlet, Belgian parliamentarian P. Dermelian and other participants in dialogue on disarmament and detente.

Vice Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Oleg Kharkhardin noted that the Soviet Union is vigorously working to find a way to disarmament. The USSR has unilaterally for a number of years not increased its military budget and even reduced it in recent years. But the USA and other NATO member-countries have so far not shown readiness for similar steps. On the contrary, the military budgets of the Western powers continue growing. The Soviet representative stressed that reciprocal efforts of all states are necessary in limiting the arms drive.

The tremendous significance of detente for national liberation movements was pointed out by South African author Alex la Guma, one of the leaders of the African National Congress. Under the conditions of detente it is more difficult for the reactionary forces to support openly the repressive regimes. An evidence of this is the growing demand of international public for an end to the economic support for the South African Republic by the Western countries, the imposition by the U.N. Security Council of embargo on arms supplies to Pretoria.

He stressed that the very existence of the apartheid regime constitutes a threat to international peace and therefore continued support for it by the Western powers is tantamcunt to kindling the conflict in the south of Africa.

A considerable part of the speeches was devoted to the Middle East situation, where an explosive situation remains. Many participants in the dialogue including member of the A.R.E. People's Assembly Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, national chairman of the campaign in defence of the civil rights of the Palestinian people Dr. Zogbih, and representatives of other public organizations stigmatized the separate talks between Egypt and Israel. They stressed that the Middle East conflict must be settled with the participation of the parties concerned, within the framework of the Geneva conference on the basis of the known U.N. resolutions and the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the Middle East.

A reception was held in the U.S. Congress for members of the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

Meeting Ends, Proclamation Issued

LD291948Y Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Washington, January 29, TASS--The session of the Bureau of the Presidium of the World Peace Council that ended here has discussed topical problems of the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of tension and disarmament. The participants in the session discussed the questions spreading a campaign throughout the world for banning the neutron bomb, measures in preparation of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly for disarmament which will be held next May, discussed measures in the framework of international campaign against apartheid, racialism and racial discrimination and outlined the action programme of the World Peace Council for 1978. Members of the Bureau of the Presidium took part in an international dialogue for disarmament and detente with representatives of broad circles of the U.S. public held in Washington.

At its closing meeting on January 27, the Bureau of the Presidium of the World Peace Council unanimously adopted the Washington peace proclamation, the call to all peace forces of the world to step up the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of tension, against the arms race. The proclamation says that the World Peace Council proclaims its confidence in the power of the peoples of the world to avert war and to defend and build peace. The proclamation says that great victories have been won through the struggle of the peoples, that the flag of freedom and progress flies over lands which were enslaved only yesterday, that peace has triumphed in many lands against the most brutal aggressions of our time. The principles of peace, international security and cooperation of peaceful coexistence are increasingly recognized as the main basis for international relations. The proclamation says that never has the opportunity for peace been greater, that peoples everywhere are tired of wasting the precious resources in war arsenals and of piling up new devastating weapons that increasingly threaten their security and life.

The proclamation says that never has there been such a mighty, all-embracing movement against war and for peace and the ending of the arms race, for disarmament. This movement is at the same time directed against colonial bondage, old and new, against hunger and poverty, against exploitation, discrimination, racism, fascism--against all the evils which accompany the arms race. The proclamation says that the stepping up of the arms race jeopardizes the successes achieved in the struggle for changing and improving the international situation.

A billion dollars are being spent every single day on armaments while every single day a billion men, women and children suffer the death pangs of starvation and hunger. The arms race devours the flesh and blood of millions. It is a principal cause of the economic crisis which sweeps many countries, bringing with it the scourges of unemployment, poverty and disease. The arms race grows with every hour--not only quantititavely but also qualitatively. Ever more deadly weapons of mass destruction are being perfected. Desperate at the successes of the peace forces, the war makers try to launch new attacks.

The World Peace Council calls for vigilance against new conspiracies by military industrial complexes, the transnational corporations--all those who profit from the arms race. Determination is proclaimed to fight for the slashing of military budgets, for the stopping of all arms supplies to fascists and reactionary regimes, for an end to the destabilisation operations which threaten a number of countries today.

The World Peace Council proclaims its full support of the efforts of the United Nations, of the governments dedicated to peace, of political parties and organisations to end the arms race, to ban all nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, to adopt effective measures for the reduction of arms and to move towards general and complete disarmament.

The proclamation says that the World Peace Council condemns and is totally opposed to the development of the immoral and deadly neutron bomb.

The World Peace Council proclaimed its full support for the calling by the United Nations as soon as possible of a world disarmament conference.

Detente, the easing of tensions, and all that it means for the world is threatened by the arms race, the proclamation says. The World Peace Council proclaims its determination to intensify its efforts for the ending of the arms race and for disarmament--vital conditions for the consolidation of detente, for making the progress of detente irreversible. A call is made to all who treasure peace to join the World Peace Council's efforts.

The World Peace Council says that a new world can be built. Hunger and poverty can be banished. Independence and equality for all peoples can be ensured. The peoples can be assured their sacred right to live without fear.

The struggle for disarmament and detente is the struggle for the building of a new world.

The Bureau of the Presidium of the World Peace Council also approved a special statement on detente and disarmament in connection with the coming convocation in May of this year of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

U.S., NATO PLANS TO BUILD UP ARMS, TROOPS FURTHERS ARMS SPIRAL

LD301628Y Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

["A Dangerous Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, January 30 TASS--Everytime Western countries are going to have another twist in the arms race spiral, pseudoscientific analyses of "growing threat from the East" appear and NATO generals start talking about military supremacy of the Warsaw treaty member-countries.

A report of the American Brookings Institution, published on Sunday, incorporates nothing new in this sense. The report recommends that the Government of the United States and the governments of other NATO countries should start making the most up-to-date types of weapons operational with the troops of the North Atlantic bloc in order to "counter" the troops of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

Supreme Commander (Europe) Alexander Haig, speaking in Munich on Sunday at a NATO conference on problems of the military science, again called for a build-up of troops, armaments and military budgets of the West European countries.

What is foreboded this time by a new series of such actions? A reply to this question is provided by the newspaper Washington POST. It turns out that U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown sent to the heads of the departments of American Armed Forces a secret plan, which orders a "structural" redeployment of troops in Western Europe for them to be able "to stop Soviet advance". British Defence Minister Fred Mulley, in his turn, announced the impending airlifting to Britain of 108 American A-10 planes to reinforce the U.S. squadron, stationed at Suffolk bases.

These steps, according to the press, are undertaken with the framework of the Pentagon's general plan which envisages the airlifting to Western Europe, above all to the FRG, of modern arms and military equipment for three additional American divisions which, according to the Pentagon's calculations, will cost approximately 4,000 million dollars.

Thus, contrary to facts, which show that in central Europe there is an approximate equillibrium of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO troops (which was repeatedly admitted in public by many Western leaders), NATO leaders try to alter the obtaining balance of forces, to ensure themselves military superiority, which will undoubtedly lead to destabilization of the military-strategic situation in Europe.

Such a development of events is fraught with escalation of the arms race in Europe and shows that some people in the West have not yet given up "power play" in politics.

In this connection one should recall the constructive stand of the socialist countries. They offered and are offering at the Vienna negotiations not to build up troops in central Europe for a period of the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments up to attaining an accord on reductions.

SYMPOSIUM ON MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS OPENS IN VIENNA

LD272100Y Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

["Threat to Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, January 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Vykhodtsev reports:

An international scientific symposium "ways of achieving a universal ban on the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction" opened in Austria's capital today. The symposium, sponsored by the International Institute for Peace in Vienna is attended by prominent scientists from 18 European countries, including the USSR.

Participants in the symposium most strongly emphasized that questions of struggle for full prohibition of all types of weapons of mass destruction are the most pressing problem of today.

It was noted that at the present stage of international development the biggest menace to peace is the Pentagon's plan to start the production of nuclear weapons and to deploy them on the territory of European NATO countries.

Soviet scientist O. Bykov, deputy director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences of the USSP, pointed out that the very idea of development of nuclear weapons is largely detrimental to the policy of detente and torpedoes the peoples' efforts towards achieving a durable peace on earth.

In this connection he noted the righteousness and timeliness of the recent proposal, made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the Western countries to agree on mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production. The participants in the symposium welcomed the propsoal.

Talking to the TASS correspondent, Lorenz Knorr, member of the directorate of the German Peace Union (FRG), has said that Leonid Brezhnev's proposal is the only correct one. There is no any acceptable alternative to it. There is still time to attain renunication of the development of the dangerous type of atomic weapons and thereby prevent a new stage in the arms race.

Georg Fuch, president of the International Institute for Peace in Vienna, emphasized great significance of the proposal on mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production.

Denounced at the meeting were attempts of some participants in the symposium to pass off the neutron bomb as a "humane" tactical weapon.

GENEVA GATT TALKS REVEAL WEST'S PROTECTIONIST TRADE POLICIES

LD2711138Y Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

["Contradictions Remain"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 27 TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The current multilateral GATT talks on the liberalisation of international trade in Geneva have brought out again sharp disagreements. They first came up the surface in 1973 during talks in Tokyo and continue unabated to this day.

The delegations of the United States, Japan and the Common Market submitted in Geneva their proposals for cutting tariffs in world trade. And these proposals can only further aggravate differences in the capitalist world.

The United States insists on a 46-percent cut in tariffs, Japan wants a 42-percent cut and the EEC a 40-percent. One cannot fail to see that the principal Western powers seek a reduction of tariffs by other states, in order to clear the way to foreign markets for their own goods, while doing their best to keep high the protectionist barriers in their own countries.

Thus Washington stipulates that the contemplated cuts do not apply to 16 per cent of products imported to the USA. Among the "untouchables" are high import duties on colour tv sets, footwear, and special steel grades which have caused stormy protests in other countries. Japan, does not want the contemplated tariff cuts to apply to textiles, chemicals and non-ferrous metals.

In other words, the capitalist countries seem to be acting according to the principles: "Free trade in foreign markets and protectionism in the home market".

To this should be added that the Western proposals do not touch the non-tariff barriers which cover three-fourths of world trade and represent very effective protectionist measures.

Although the Western countries are trying hard to picture their proposals as far-reaching ones, these proposals cannot lead up to a relaxation of protectionist tendencies in world trade.

Attempts to preserve protectionism are nothing new. A desire to use it in competitive struggle in the world markets have brought on a protracted "trade war" in the capitalist world. The fact that protectionism is now dished up under a new sauce does not change its essence. The new manoeuvres can only exacerbate inter-imperialist contradictions.

The Western countries are using protectionism not only against each other but also against the developing countries. One of the delegates of the Third World countries in Geneva said concerning the protectionist barriers raised by the Western states to protect their markets that they "block out everything except raw materials".

Representatives of the developing countries have assessed correctly the meaning of the Western proposals made in Geneva and sharply criticised them.

There is going to be bitter struggle of opinions on the questions discussed at the Geneva talks. The contradictions existing in the capitalist world will leave their mark on the discussions.

OLYMPIC BAN URGED AGAINST RADIOS FREE EUROPE, LIBERTY

LD261018Y Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD'

["'No' to Provocative Broadcasting Stations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, January 26 TASS--"The provocative broadcasting stations 'Free Europe' and 'Liberty' must not be admitted to such get-togethers of athletes of the world as the 1980 summer Olympic games in Moscow," RUDE PRAVO says.

"The staff members of the provocative broadcasting stations, South African and Rhodesian rac alists, representatives of the right-wing in various sporting and other organizations seek to create an unfriendly climate in the world's sport movement, the commentary says. Many athletes of the world have more than once denounced such attempts, are fighting against racialism and discrimination, against intentions to convert sport into an arena of dissension."

The newspaper points out that the firm stand of the Olympic Committee of the USSR on this issue is fully backed by all Czechoslovak athletes, who understand that international sporting contests, above all, the Olympic games, have a peaceful purpose and there must be no admission for those who bank on lies and provocations, those whose actions have nothing in common with peaceful coexistence.

UNITED STATES

DECLARATIONS, COURSE PURSUED BY WASHINGTON CONTRASTED

LD290930Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

["PRAVDA's commentator: Words and Deeds of Washington"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 29, TASS--Vitaliy Korionov, PRAVDA's commentator, analyses on the pages of the newspaper the messages which the United States President Carter sent to Congress during the first month of the new year.

The compilers of the presidential messages did not spare effort to present the fruits of the year-long activities of the administration in the most satisfactory form, the commentator writes.

One cannot but agree, however, with those U.S. press media which point to an obvious disparity between those statements and American reality, the commentator observes. The true state of affairs in the United States is discernible even in the texts of the messages themselves.

Observers' attention, Vitaliy Korionov writes, naturally is particularly attracted to the foreign-policy section of the State of the Union message in which the President speaks of striving for peace, of the necessity to cut rivalry in the area of amount of strategic armaments, of the desire to conclude an arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union. Such statements, the PRAVDA commentator writes, could only be welcomed. The Soviet side is not in want of readiness to bring the talks to a successful completion. The Washington administration's declarations, however, enter into obvious contradiction with the course which it pursues, specifically with the course towards increasing military appropriations. And to justify them the White House reiterates unfounded assertions on "continuing Soviet military efforts".

PRESIDENT CARTER REORGANIZES INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

LD271447Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jan 78 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "An Uncontrolled "Empire!"]

[Text] Washington, 25 January--U.S. President J. Carter has signed an executive order on the activity of the U.S. intelligence services, completing the reorganization of the U.S. intelligence structure the government announced last summer.

As J. Carter stated, his order is aimed at the "centralization of the most important functions in the administration of national intelligence." As a result of the changes which have taken place Adm S. Turner, the present director of the CIA, has received even greater powers and the right of control over the activity of all U.S. intelligence organs, including the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency. Turner becomes the leader of a new department--the National Intelligence Tasking Center. Control of the American intelligence services budget, which reaches $10 billion according to press figures, is placed in his hands.

The reorganization of intelligence services was engendered by the scandalous exposures of criminal actions by the CIA and other U.S. intelligence organs. In recent years irrefutable facts have become known about criminal actions by intelligence: Overthrowing inconvenient governments, plotting to physically destroy statesmen and politicians and the carrying out of biochemical experiments on unsuspecting people. Systematic violations over many years of the civil rights and freedoms of Americans by espionage departments have been uncovered.

Speaking at the congressional committee on intelligence, CIA chief Turner was obliged to admit the existence in the country of "profound suspicions and distrust" toward intelligence.

Analyzing the reorganization of the structure of intelligence organs, observers indicate that it has a twofold aim--on the one hand to pacify public opinion, which is disturbed by the uncontrolled illegal activity of U.S. intelligence services, and on the other, to extend even more the role of intelligence and subversive activity in U.S. state policy and to surround it with a curtain of secrecy.

Certain Americans fear, the New York TIMES writes, that in the United States an intelligence "empire" has been created that is impossible to place under control.

Passing Law 'Not Enough'

LD271556Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] President Carter has signed an executive order aimed at restricting illegal CIA activities at home and abroad. Here is a commentary by our observer Viktor Moskvin:

Plans to reorganize the CIA and related government agencies were announced last summer following numerous disclosures of illegal CIA activities at home and abroad. The intelligence community is from now on forbidden to conduct medical experiements on human subjects, to open domestic mail, to initiate or take part in assassination plots and to engage in other improper activities. The situation must have gotten very bad indeed if top administration officers have to order government organizations to respect constitutional rights of individuals Americans. Moreover, the United States Congress is urged to adopt legislation that would make the current reorganization binding on future administrations.

True, sometimes laws and orders have to be changed, but as a rule the trouble is not that they are bad but that they are badly executed. I don't think the CIA has ever been officially allowed to do what it has been doing for years. The Americans are proud of their constitution. They see it as a foolproof guarantee that their civil rights are protected. Nevertheless, the United States President has to remind government agencies not to commit such crimes like assassinating people, opening mail, eavesdropping and so on.

So the point I am making is that it is not enough to pass a law or issue an order or tell the country that this or that agency director is honest and that his integrity and the sense of duty rule out even a tiny possibility that illegal activities will continue. In my view it is more important to abandon this posture of (?being) the country endowed by God with the right to tell the rest of the world how to live, what social order to pursue and to punish those who step out of line. Wasn't this exactly what happened in Chile where the CIA was active in destabilizing the legally elected government of Salvador Allende? He was quickly labelled a Marxist, and while the big press led a propaganda campaign against him, preparing the public, the CIA did its clandestine work. If we analyze some peaks in CIA activities we will see that the intelligence community became especially active when Washington itself lost self-control and embarked on foreign policy adventures. Take Cuba, for example, or the war in Vietnam. I don't think it was a mere coincidence that while thousands of GI's were dying in the [word indistinct] of Vietnam, and the Americans were protesting against the war, the FBI and the CIA and other intelligence agencies launched a series of operations to break the resistance. Eavesdropping became common, archives were (?piling) up with files, agents were planted to discredit progressive civil groups and mail was opened.

To respect the rights of Americans calls for an equal show of respect for other people, hard and painful as this may be. When the CIA conducted medical experiments on human subjects in their own country, the idea was to develop means of behavior modification to be used on other people as well as Americans. When the FBI was hunting Martin Luther King and even suggested that for his own sake he commit suicide, the CIA plotted to assassinate foreign leaders. Now that the CIA and other intelligence agencies have been reorganized, illegal and improper activities are supposed to stop. The jinn is back in the bottle. But I still doubt it. The State Department came forth with a warning earlier this month against communist participation in a future government in Italy. In Italy and France the statement was met with indignant protests as downright interference in internal affairs. The CIA has been active in Italy for years, and when Washington publicly interferes in the affairs of sovereign countries, doesn't this encourage the CIA to do the same, using the means that have been officially condemned?

COLBY DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEW ON CIA ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD280050Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2005 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

["Revelations of a Spy Chief"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn--The "service records" of the Central Intelligence Agency includes organizing armed coups and support of reactionary regimes, preparing attempts on the lives of prominent statesmen subscribing to progressive views and forming armed subversive bands. These facts were admitted by W. Colby, former director of the CIA, in an interview in the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. Deciding to indulge in confidences, the spy chief noted above all in this interview that the activity of the American intelligence service is of a quite varied nature--spying is done not only in the military sphere but also in the political, economic, scientific and other spheres.

W. Colby announced that in 1971 the CIA organized and directed an attempt at the intervention of armed mercenaries on Cuba in order to secure "the assumption of power of a noncommunist government on the island." He also confirmed that the CIA had a hand in organizing a plot aimed at toppling Salvador Allende's government in Chile.

Moving to the activities of the CIA inside the United States, W. Colby "recalled" that it had shadowed many American citizens, including members of Congress, listened in on telephone conversations and examined mail.

Included in the agency's "sphere of activities", he said, were "tests on people" which were often dangerous to their lives.

"I believe that American policy in this sphere was perfectly right", Colby said cynically. This requires no further comment.

DIRECTIVES ON REORGANIZING U.S. ARMED FORCES NOTED

LD281826Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The press reports that U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has sent to the commanders of the three branches of the country's armed forces secret directives envisaging the partial reorganization of the U.S. Armed Forces with the aim of further increasing their combat potential. The Washington POST evaluates these directives for the 5-year period 1980 to 1984 as evidence of "a significant change of direction toward Europe" in the Pentagon's strategy. "The planned changes," it points out, "stress the accent the Carter government is placing on the Atlantic theater as opposed to the Pacific."

"The army," the paper says, "will continue to carry out its plans to deploy in Europe improved nuclear warheads--in all probability enhanced radiation warheads or the so-called neutron bombs--and to develop a new variant of the Pershing missile with a wider range of action."

It has been suggested, the Wasington POST continues, that the Air Force reconstruct the latest B-52N bombers to carry out a dual function--either to launch cruise missiles or to penetrate enemy defenses to drop nuclear bombs. The Navy is to build three submarine missile carriers of the Trident system every 2 years.

The creation of a "newer, livelier" intercontinental ballistic missile is planned by 1986, the New York TIMES says. The deployment of over 300 cruise missiles on bombers is planned for 1981. As the New York TIMES points out, Brown's directives stress the "firm resolve of the United States to insure that the military power of the NATO countries as an alliance is sufficient to maintain stability in Europe."

The U.S. defense secretary recalls in his directives the plan for the creation of a mobile reserve unit within the country which "could be transported quickly to any area of the world." This unit would consist of two reinforced Army divisions and a division of Marines with its Air Force backup and would amount to 80,000 to 100,000 men. The directives note the possibility for using such a unit, in particular in the Persian Gulf region.

ARMS POLICIES OF U.S. 'EXACERBATE' CONFLICT IN AFRICA

LD2615567 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Washington, January 26 TASS--The U.S. Department of State announced that the administration is considering the question of sale of U.S. "F-15" aircraft to Saudi Arabia and "F-5" aircraft to Egypt. As local observers point out, the weapons can get through these countries to Somalia which staged an aggression against Ethiopia. Thus, this step by Washington is running counter to its own statements of renunciation of deliveries of weapons to the conflicting sides and is helping exacerbate the conflict in the Horn of Africa.

The U.S. Government's course towards all-round expansion of the export of armaments (this year the sum of all deliveries will run at 13.2 billion dollars) is arousing a serious concern not only among the U.S. public circles but in Congress, too. The Washington POST points out in this connection that most of members of the Sentate Foreign Relations Committee are against the sale of F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

'SHOUTING' ABOUT RIGHTS, FREEDOMS IN USSR CRITICIZED

LD3011297 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Jan 78 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent V. Golubev article: "Freedoms American-style"]

[Excerpts] Syracuse-Cleveland-Washington-Moscow--To extend trade and contracts with the Soviet Union--this wish was expressed by almost all the Americans we met. What is hindering this? Hers is how James Colbert, a responsible worker at the State Department replied to that question:

The State Department and the U.S. Government regret, just as you do, that trade between our countries is not expanding. Serious obstacles hinder this. Congress approved a trade bill in 1974 under which the USSR is not granted most-favored-nation status in trade with the United States and is not allowed credit. The Carter administration is in favor of repealing this act and removing the obstacles to the development of trade. It is up to Congress. And the decision of Congress will obviously depend on what the attitude is to human rights and free emigration in the USSR."

But surely it must be clear to those who are trying to negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, interfering in its internal affairs, that to obtain any concessions by this means is a vain dream. We spoke of this to our interlocutors. In reply we heard: Yes, they are aware of that. But, you see, in America they don't like communism, don't want communist ideas to be disseminated, don't want the socialist community to grow and become stronger. Hence the shouting about the absence of rights and freedoms in the USSR and other socialist countries, about their alleged preparation for war, increase in armaments and the threat from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the "Free World."

It's like this: We don't like the way you live; change your convictions, abolish this and that, and then we will trade with you. Isn't it strange? As if 60 years had not passed since the October Socialist Revolution, as if there had not been World War II, in which the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution to the overthrow of Hitler's Germany, as if our country had not emerged since the war to leading positions in the sphere of the economy and science and as if there were no socialist community producing one-third of all world output.

What did we see and experience in the sphere of rights and freedoms in America? We will not plunge into theory. Let us quote facts.

In Syracuse the delegation was mobbed by television people. They asked the members of the delegation for an interview. At the home of farmer (Metford Forst) Jr., not far from the city, we answered our colleagues' questions in detail. They concerned all the same problems. And then what? In the evening, in a hunters' club where banker Robert Salisbury and his wife had invited us, we watched the broadcast and were amazed: Instead of the promised 15 minutes the program lasted 3 minutes, and it only concerned general questions connected with the delegation's stay in the country. Why? Well, it was disadvantageous to the owners of the television company to disseminate our answers, since they openly refuted the slanderous fabrications about the absence of essential civil rights and freedoms in the USSR.

And this is the admission of Albert (Kislin), one of the editors of the well-known journal BUSINESS WEEK, in a talk with us:

"Basically our journal is made by journalists. Sometimes articles by other authors are published, but owing to lack of space it is necessary to select materials and, of course, to cut and edit them. We try to satisfy the interests of our reader."

We understand that. But then why do the sorry American preachers try to reproach the Soviet press for the allegedly insufficient freedom of its voice--a press which is basically made by the mind and hands of the readers themselves? [paragraph continues]

When we told the editors of journals that 60 percent of all items in USSR newspapers and journals are written by authors outside the editorial staff, they were astounded. There never was nor is anything similar in the United States. Here the press is completely in the hands of those to whom it belongs. And 50 percent of journalists, we were told by teachers in the journalism department of Syracuse University, cannot find work in their speciality after graduating and are obliged to compete for a protracted time in order to end up on some editorial staff. And out of those initially accepted, nore more than half of the journalists are confirmed on an editorial staff. Half of each editorial staff is replaced every 2 years. Such a system, in the opinion of the leaders of the American economic press, makes it possible to select the more "capable" journalists and has a positive effect on executive discipline.

How can there be any question of freedom of the printed word in such conditions? There is none, of course. But it costs the American propagandist troubadours nothing to close their eyes to this and sing at the top of their voices about the absence of freedoms in the USSR and other socialist countries.

And how, dear reader, would you assess this picture? There is a vast steel foundry in Cleveland. An ordinary plant, with mechanization of all the foundry processes. But there is no cafeteria. In the lunch break the workers unwrap bags they have brought with them directly on the floor or at their work place and eat their food in unhygenic conditions.

I am not writing about this in order to blacken America at all. No. The order, or rather the disorder, which flourishes here is on everyone's lips. I am stressing these terrible blemishes on American reality once again to remind the so-called "fighters" for freedom and rights what a crying unjustice they are perpetrating in leading their people into confusion and trying to blacken everything that is humane and truly free in our country and the other socialist countries.

And so we have seen two Americas. The America of work, which attracts attention by its efficiency and skillfulness, the quality of labor and its high level of organization, which gives that country the opportunity to be in leading positions in the sphere of scientific and technical progress. And the America of smart dealers and dabblers in politics. And only a blind man could fail to see how the rotten capitalist system is eating away at the America of work and tossing its rulers from one extreme to another. Life shows clearly that the so-called world of free enterprise is suffering one shock after another. Suffice it to say that in 1977 the U.S. inflation rate increased from 4.8 percent the previous year to 6.5 percent, while the economic growth rate was lower by 1.2 percent at only 1.8 percent.

This leads to an unrestrained rise in the prices of goods in broad demand and places a heavy load on the working person's budget. From 1972 to 1977 prices in the United States went up by 40 percent for bread and milk, 116 percent for potatoes, 62 percent for sugar, 97 percent for gas, 58 percent for electricity and 57 percent for medical services.

Is not this evidence of the instability of the country's economy? Progressively minded people and the working people are well aware that one of the causes of this is the exorbitant arms race aroused by the whipping up of tension. They condemn the policy of the "hawks," who are trying by means of various slander campaigns to halt the planned process of detente. They are in favor of contacts with socialist countries in all areas.

NEO-NAZIS 'ENJOY EVER GREATER FREEDOM' IN U.S.

LD281928Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 28 Jan 78 LD

[Text] New York, January 28, TASS--Neo-Nazis enjoy ever greater freedom in the USA. A new "gain" of the American "brown shirts" was the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court which allowed them to hold rallies and demonstrations with swastika armbands and flags. It is said in the court decision that wearing swastikas is a symbolic address to the public in order to let it know about their political views.

The main field of activity of the Chicago Nazis is the northern district of the city with its population consisting chiefly of immigrant Jews who had in their time to leave fascist-occupied Europe. It is to these persons that the fascist thugs are trying to tell about their political views. All public attempts to prevent such mockery at the civic sentiments of the population invariably fail.

The decision of the Illinois Supreme Court came at a time when the governor of another American state, North Carolina, refused to set free the Wilmington ten, fighters for civil rights in the USA. Thousands of other civil rights workers are kept in prison only because they challenged the society of rightlessness. Such are "civil rights", American style.

USSR BAPTIST DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MEETING WITH CARTER

LD291356Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 29, TASS--A delegation of the Baptists' Union of the USSR left for the USA by air today. The delegation is led by Andrey Klimenko, president of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists. The delegation members have been invited to attend a national prayer luncheon together with the United States president, James Carter, and his wife, members of the Senate and the House of Representatives and other official participants.

As a TASS correspondent was told in the council, while in the USA the delegation members will visit religious organisations, churches, and the headquarters of the World Union of Baptists.

CHINA LAUNCHES EARTH SATELLITE ON 26 JANUARY

OW3015002Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking announced on 30 January that a man-made earth satellite was launched on 26 January. In reporting this news, NCNA has not mentioned the weight or the nature of the instruments aboard this satellite, which has returned to earth.

PRC ELECTIONS FOR 'RUBBERSTAMP' ASSEMBLIES PRODUCE TENSION

LD2821212Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 28 Jan 78 LD

[Viktor (Alov) commentary]

[Text] Assemblies of people's representatives, local agencies of government, are now being elected in Chinese provinces, autonomous regions and cities directly under the jurisdiction of the center. That means the Peking leadership is completing the formation of its mechanism of state power in the major administrative units of the country.

Local agencies of government, which the Peking leaders are hurrying to build up, do not represent the people in whose name they will act. The procedure being followed in their formation was spelled out in the constitution of 1975 and is called democratic consultations. In practice it means that the people the leadership wants planted in the local agencies of government are handpicked and groomed for their part. The people of the provinces, autonomous regions and central cities were not given a chance to study or to discuss their candidates. What's more, they had no part at all in electing them. A list of so-called representatives of the people was drawn up to attend a session of the local assembly of people's representatives and the session gave them their mandate.

It is but too apparent that such people's representatives have no claim to having got their mandate from the people. At the same time the people can't say a word against them for fear of reprisals. It wouldn't occur to anyone in China today to mention that it wasn't always that such a procedure of forming local agencies of government was followed in the country. One of the major gains of the Chinese people in the first years their people's republic was formed was general suffrage and democratic procedure in forming agencies of government. Although elections were not direct to all agencies of government under the 1953 constitution, nevertheless they truly reflected the will of the Chinese people. The special electoral law of 1953 laid down hard and fast rules of electoral procedure, the rights of the people's representatives and the rights of the electorate. The law declared all violations of electoral procedure or obstruction of free elections a criminal (?law), punishable by prison sentences of up to 2 years. Then during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1969 the Mao Tse-tung leadership did away with agencies of people's government altogether and, what is more, deprived the Chinese people of all their constitutional rights, including the right to vote.

Delegated authority as a major principle in forming representative organs of government was totally ignored and substituted by appointment of representatives at several levels. That was the procedure in convening the session of the National People's Congress, parliament, in January 1975.

But today the persons included in the National People's Congress no longer meet the requirements of the top leadership, and it has been announced a new extraordinary session of the National People's Congress is to be convened.

Just like the local agencies of government, the National People's Congress will be made up completely of (?candid) puppets of the Peking rulers. No need to say the electorate has no chance to tell its representatives what it wants done. The only orders they will take of necessity come from the Peking rulers, that is to slavishly do their will, act as a smokescreen for the military-bureaucratic dictatorship and obediently rubberstamp any decisions it sees fit to hand down.

However, there are reports that the current campaign to rig up agencies of government is backfiring in places. Reports from some provinces say the election campaign is dragging its feet due to conflicts with the local ruling groups; in others tensions are rising due to clashes between warring groups and the covert dissatisfaction of the population. That certainly goes counter to Peking's plans and its attempts to convince the Chinese people there is a semblance of democracy in its drive to establish what it calls general order in the country.

The overall impression is that the latest political Peking campaign to plant its puppets in the local agencies of government is not producing the desired effects. And no wonder, for the aims of the campaign are unpopular and pursued according to the old Mao Tse-tung pattern which in the past have already caused the Chinese people so many misfortunes.

CHINESE HOPE TO FURTHER EXPANSIONIST AIMS THROUGH EEC CONTACTS

LD302212Y Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

["Why Does Peking Need 'Little Europe'?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 31 TASS--TASS economic commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

The Brussels talks between China and the European Economic Community on the conclusion of a trade agreement, which opened on Monday, are only the latest one of episodes testifying to a marked increase in Peking's contacts with the principal West European states. The number of various missions going from China to the Common Market countries is steadily increasing.

It would seem that the development of business ties, aimed at expanding international economic exchanges, is designed to serve the interests of the people, improve mutual understanding, and in the final analysis, consolidate the process of relaxation of international tension.

But this cannot be said about Peking's foreign policy. In his recent statement made in connection with the stay of French Prime Minister Raymond Barre in China, Teng Hsiao-ping, deputy premier of the State Council of the PRC, called for establishing a "united front" against the Soviet Union, motivating this call by a mythical "threat to the West European countries allegedly coming from the Soviet Union."

It is on the basis of militant anti-Sovietism that Peking is trying to build its relations with "little Europe". The British newspaper THE TIMES and the French LES ECHOS directly link Peking's efforts to strengthen its ties with the Common Market with the desire of the Chinese authorities to interfere with the development of East-West businesslike cooperation.

It is also noteworthy that the Chinese missions visting the EEC countries turn their attention first of all to military-strategic goods.

One can hardly regard as fortuitous the fact that a Chinese delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang was present, during its stay in Britain, at the tests of the Harrier fighter which Peking is going to buy, and that Chinese representatives took great interest in the French achievements in the field of nuclear research and radio electronics. On the other hand, Peking gave a warm reception to representatives of Messerschmitt-Belkow-Blohm, a big West German military-industrial concern. These and many other facts of the recent period only confirm that the policy of war preparation of Mao's successors remains unchanged.

The marked militaristic slant of Peking's foreign policy is fully approved and supported by reactionary circles in the West. The NATO headquarters in a suburb of Brussels applauds Peking's militant anti-Sovietism.

At the same time the Peking leadership's course toward militarisation gives sober-minded circles in the EEC countries cause for serious concern over the prospects of their commercial and economic cooperation with Peking. The Chinese made it clear to us, the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO wrote recently, that unless France supplies them with strategic goods, they will not hurry to place orders in other branches of French industry.

Meantime, Peking's squandering of its modest foreign exchange reserves on stepping up war preparations deprives the country of the opportunity of using these funds for solving acute problems of the Chinese economy and raising the living standards of the population.

In short, the Peking leaders need "little Europe" for making new attempts to undermine the processes of relaxation of international tension to suit their expansionist aims.

'PEKING PROVOCATEURS' SUPPORT NEUTRON BOMB, THREATEN PEACE

LD302100Y Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

["The Neutron Bomb and the Peking Instigators"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The current leaders of the PRC carry on Mao Tse-tung's adventuristic course, dangerous to peace, which leads to the sharpening of international tension, to the intensification of military confrontation. Seeking to implement their great-power designs aimed at establishing Chinese world hegemony, they are prepared to plunge the world into the holocaust of nuclear war. So everything that can bring it nearer receives Peking's unqualified support and approval.

A new manifestation of this course comes in statements from the two main mouthpieces of the Peking leadership--the paper PEOPLES' DAILY and the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, on the matter of the neutron bomb.

As is known, Western militarist quarters have been for long waging a propaganda campaign to boost the image of this new kind of mass annihilation weapons, coming out for the undelayed manufacture of neutron bombs and their deployment on the territory of West European countries. Now the Maoists, too, have rather eagerly joined this campaign. Having described the neutron weapon as being "not so bad after all," the paper PEOPLES' DAILY has spat out slanderous screechings over the Soviet proposal to agree about a mutual renunciation of the manufacture of this barbarous weapon.

The Peking attacks on the fresh Soviet peace initiative are by no means fortuitous: The Soviet Union's proposal is known to have caused a wide positive response among world public opinion, its timeless and importance being stressed by many noted politicians and statesmen.

People of good will in all countries come out ever more energetically for banning the neutron bomb. A statement adopted in Washington by a session of the bureau of the World Peace Council Presidium says that demonstrations, meetings, campaigns for collecting signatures against the neutron bomb constitute the biggest mass movement of any ever launched with the aim of mobilizing public opinion for a ban on a single type of mass annihilation weapons.

In these circumstances the Maoists, true to their habit, decided to come out in support of the NATO bosses' aggressive plans and play up to the hawks from that aggressive block. However, the "wise men" from Peking were unable to come up with any better or newer argument than repeating the slanderous imperialist assertions about the alleged "Soviet menace".

Thus, for example, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY states its full solidarity with the notorious West German ultra M. Werner--spokesman for the parliamentary group of the CDU-CSU in the Bonn Bundestag, who recently visited China where he lauded the neutron bomb to the skies.

By instigating Western politicians and generals towards a new tremendously dangerous step on the road of the arms race, the Peking provocateurs thereby push mankind closer to a nuclear catastrophe.

PRC INTERFERENCE IN SOMALIA, AFRICA ENCOURAGES AGGRESSION

LD272200Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Viktor Vasiliyev commentary]

[Text] A few news items have recently appeared in the world press about the delivery of arms from Peking to Somalia. For instance, the Nairobi TIMES wrote: One route for the delivery of Chinese weapons to Somalia is through Pakistan. Chinese weapons are sent from Pakistan to Somalia either by sea or by air. The same news was also published by the Thai press. Relying on an informed and reputable source the same quarters reported that Chinese military trucks carried arms to a spot in Pakistan from which the weapons were delivered by sea to Somalia.

According to a report by the British DAILY TELEGRAPH several consignments of Chinese arms, including ground-to-air missiles, have been delivered to Mogadiscio.

The delivery of Chinese weapons to Somalia comes at a time when the Somali Armed Forces have occupied a large part of Ethiopian territory. Such actions by the Chinese leaders indicate that their objective is to fan the flames of armed clashes in the Horn of Africa. The present incidents in the Horn of Africa are the result of Somalia's armed aggression against Ethiopia. Such a policy of expansionism, though nationalist ties are invoked in order to conceal its nature, is counter to the principles of the United Nations and the resolutions of the OAU. This policy endangers the security of a great many African nations and is, therefore, condemned by the majority of independent African countries.

Peking is attempting to use the Somali-Ethiopian armed conflict to realize its unscrupulous plans while concealing its hegemonistic plans behind a smokescreen and representing itself as a most reliable defender of the interests of the Third World countries. But how could a country represent itself as the reliable friend and loyal ally of the developing countries while simultaneously resorting to actions which can only result in exacerbating differences between them? By delivering weaponry to Somalia and with its political and diplomatic backing Peking is encouraging the Somali leadership to continue its aggressive operations.

The Somali forces' attack on Ethiopia had just started when Peking rushed to join forces with those NATO countries and certain Arab states close to the Horn of Africa, sending arms to continue their expansionist operations.

In the meantime, the Chinese leaders have completely forgotten their previous statements regarding decisive help to the newly independent and respect for territorial integrity. At the same time one ought to say that this is not the first time China has used arms deliveries to fan the flames of war on the African Continent.

At one time Peking decided to aid the FNLA in Angola, led by CIA agent Holden Roberto, and Chinese military hardware and arms were sent to Zaire, where FNLA groups were forming. REUTER reported that the FNLA army possessed Chinese-manufactured semiautomatic rifles, grenades, mortars, modern cannon and (?jet) grenade launchers and armored cars. We also know the use that was made of the Chinese-trained and armed FNLA groups. They, together with the bands of another group called UNITA, also helped by Peking, kindled the flames of a fratricidal war in Angola. The Chinese-trained and armed brigands still continue their black deeds to this day. A few days ago the paper JORNAL DE ANGOLA wrote: The members of these gangs, to whose aid the United States and other Western countries have overtly hastened, continue to commit treacherous aggression against the soil of the independent People's Republic of Angola and kill Angolan civilians.

These facts show that Peking is daily resorting to arms deliveries of an ever increasing scale in order to fan the flames of war in certain parts of Africa. At present, with the Somali-Ethiopian dispute still in progress, the delivery of Chinese arms is acquiring a particularly sinister nature. Peking's policy has no other aim than provocation. As is well known, the Chinese leadership deems it profitable to create disputes and to widen the scope of these disputes in a manner calculated to deal a blow to international detente. This is a timely reminder that these designs and these policies are fraught with danger.

JAROSZEWICZ ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR 'SHORT WORKING VISIT'

Met by Kosygin

LD300820Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, arrived for a working visit here today.

At the Belorusskiy railway terminal he was welcomed by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, other officials.

Talks Begin

LD301154Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Erazm Feethke dispatch]

[Text] Moscow--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, arrived here this morning for a short working visit. He is accompanied by deputy premiers, ministers, and economic activists, including Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Janusz Hrynkiewicz, and the newly appointed Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, Kazimierz Olszewski.

Representatives of the party and state authorities of the Soviet Union and Premier Aleksey Kosygin cordially welcomed the Polish guests at Belorusskiy station which was bedecked with Polish and Soviet flags. High-ranking members of the Polish Embassy in Moscow were present, as was Jerzy Szyszko, charge d'affairs ad interim.

The Polish-Soviet talks began before noon. Their basic topic is the further development of comprehensive cooperation between our countries. It is said here that the two sides are deeply satisfied with the fact that the mutually advantageous links are deepening and tightening with every year. This year's trade exchange between Poland and the Soviet Union is to total about R6.7 billion, which means another 17 percent increase in comparison with last year.

Participants Named

LD310028Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpt] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has been staying in Moscow on a short working visit since this morning. He met with Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin today at the Kremlin. Those participating in the meeting included Polish and Soviet officials. The choice of participants indicates that the talks centered on economic issues. Deputy Premiers Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Tadeusz Wrzaszczcyk, Kazimierz Olszewski, chairman of the Polish Section of the International Polish-Soviet Cooperation Commission, and Janusz Hrynkiewicz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, are participating in the talks.

On the Soviet side Deputy Premiers Baybakov, Katushev, Martynov and Novikov are participating, as well as Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev and Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Economic, Political Relations

LD301924Y Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the Politbureau of the PUWP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, who is on a working visit in Moscow. The meeting took place at the Kremlin today.

During the talk which was marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, mutual satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of the fraternal Soviet-Polish relations in the political and economic fields, fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Poland both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the CMEA.

The questions of further expanding and making more effective the Soviet-Polish cooperation were considered, with special attention paid to the implementation of the agreement between General Secretary of the CPSU CC Leonid Brezhnev and First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek on the drawing up of long-term programme for specialization and cooperation of production between the USSR and Poland reached during their friendly meeting in August 1977. The two heads of government discussed a set of questions connected with the development of long-term target programmes for cooperation among the CMEA countries. They also exchanged views on topical international issues of interest for both sides.

The talk between Kosygin and Jaroszewicz reaffirmed the identity of views between the Soviet and Polish governments on the questions discussed and their striving to further strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic.

Talks With Brezhnev, Kosygin

LD311056Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who is in the Soviet Union on a working visit.

Comrade Brezhnev told him of the great political and organizational work of the party aimed at insuring the fulfillment of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan and of the new upsurge of mass socialist competition of workers, which plays an important role in raising production efficiency and improving the quality of goods.

Comrade Jaroszewicz informed Brezhnev of the results of the Second National PZPR Conference and the measures being taken to implement the program of social and economic development approved by the Seventh PZPR Congress.

Significant attention was paid to the questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the work that has been done and stressed the importance of further expanding and deepening the economic links between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic as well as actively developing cooperation and specialized production both bilaterally and within the CEMA framework.

Meeting participants discussed the development of the international situation which on the whole is favorable to peace and socialism--something that has been achieved to a significant degree as a result of the agreed actions of the countries of the socialist community. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY GHALI BRINGS TITO MESSAGE FROM AS-SADAT

LD302240Y Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[text] Belgrade, January 30 TASS--Butrus B. Ghali, special envoy of the A.R.E. president, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is currently in Yugoslavia on a visit, delivered a personal message from Anwar as-Sadat to Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Tito Mideast Remarks

LD311042Y Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 31, TASS--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, received B. Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs and special envoy of the A.R.E. president, who is now visiting in Yugoslavia.

During their meeting, the TANJUG agency reports, Broz Tito emphasized that the interests of all concerned countries and lasting peace in the Middle East could be safeguarded only through a comprehensive, lasting and just settlement of the crisis in that region. Such a settlement presupposed the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to selfdetermination and the setting up of an independent state. Broz Tito expressed confidence that the Arab countries and peoples would restore solidarity on the basis of their broad common interests, formulated at the Rabat conference of heads of Arab states.

This TANJUG statement on the meeting is symptomatical if one bears in mind that some time ago official Cairo spread rumours alleging that Yugoslavia was supporting the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks.

ROMANIA CELEBRATES 60TH BIRTHDAY OF N. CEAUSESCU

LD301501Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 26 January TASS--The people of Socialist Romania have celebrated the 60th birthday of N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Prominent national party figures, statesmen and representatives of the working people have congratulated the jubilarian.

Comrade N. Ceausescu is receiving greetings from the leaders of the socialist countries and other states. The first greetings to be transmitted today by AGERPRESS and Radio Bucharest were those from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Romanian president received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Romania today. V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Romania and doyen of the diplomatic corps, addressed a greetings speech to the jubilarian.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION, APRO AT KREMLIN

LD301408Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic in the Kremlin today. It is led by Antal Apro, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and chairman of the National Assembly of Hungary.

Comrade Kuznetsov familiarized the guests with the successes of the Soviet land in economic and social development, and told them of the implementation of the provisions of the new USSR Constitution.

Antal Apro shared his impressions of his tour of the country. While doing so, he stressed the cordiality and hospitality accorded the delegation on Soviet soil. The leader of the delegation expressed his conviction that the visit will serve the cause of further strengthening friendly ties between the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Apro Statement on Visit

LD310154Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1506 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 30 January, TASS--Friendship between our parties and peoples is indissoluble. All spheres of Hungarian-Soviet relations are characterized by uninterrupted development. These fruitful relations are particularly well demonstrated in our economic ties, Antal Apro, member of the Politburo and Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and chairman of the National Assembly of Hungary, told a TASS correspondent. Apro was summing up the results of a visit to the USSR by a delegation of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The metings of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, have a decisive significance in the development of friendship and fraternity between the two countries.

Our people, said Antal Apro, greeted the new USSR Constitution as a manifesto of the building of communism, having an enormous significance both for the life of the Soviet people and for the whole world.

The delegation is in the USSR on an official friendly visit.

NEW PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT SWORN IN AMID 'WAVE OF PROTEST'

LD302024Y Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, January 30 TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Staroselskiy. In a ceremony at the Ajuda Palace today the ministers of Portugal's new government were sworn in. The government has been formed on the basis of an agreement between the Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Center. The state secretaries and their deputies will be appointed in a few days' time, Prime Minister Mario Soares announced.

The composition of the new Cabinet has caused a wave of protest among the country's democratic left-wing forces and discontent and surprise inside the Socialist Party itself.

Addressing a meeting in Covilla, Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, stressed that no government in Portugal would have the necessary stability if it pursues a policy aimed against the interests and gains of the working people. He recalled that the fall of the one-party Socialist government had been brought about precisely by a policy which ran counter to the interests of the working people.

Alvaro Cunhal squarely placed the blame on the leaders of the Socialist Party for breaking off talks with the Portuguese Communist Party on a government agreement that would have ensured protection and strengthening of the main revolutionary gains of the Portuguese people.

The National Secretariat of the Socialist Youth of Portugal expressed serious concern over the fact that the new Cabinet includes representatives of the Social Democratic Center.

Growing discontent among rank-and-file socialists with the policy pursued by the Socialist Party's leaders is evidenced by the creation of a new political movement, "the Union of Socialist and Democratic Left-wing forces." The union's constitutional meeting held here on Saturday and Sunday said that "any government deprived of broad popular support is doomed to failure." Among the leaders of the union are prominent members of the Socialist Party. They include Lopes Cardoso, former minister of agriculture and fisheries.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1657 GMT on 30 January adds: The Cabinet, formed following a lengthy government crisis, includes 10 representatives of the Socialist Party, 3 representatives of the Catholic Social-Democratic Centre, and two independents. The government programme will be announced on February 2.]

MOST WEST GERMANS WELCOME USSR COOPERATION EXPANSION

LD271557Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jan 78 pp 9, 14 LD

[Dispatch by Vladimir Lomeyko, NOVOSTI and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent: "Course Toward Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Bonn-Moscow--No matter who you talk to about Soviet-West German relations, you immediately hear about the Moscow treaty. Although not everyone assesses it the same way, you get the feeling that for many FRG inhabitants the Moscow treaty was a great and significant event. The 7 and more years that have elapsed since its signing have confirmed quite obviously that for West Germans there can be no more favorable alternative in the sphere of developing good-neighborly relations with the East and with the Soviet Union.

Of course, it should not be imagined that everything suddenly changed on 12 August 1970. The past cannot be crossed out or forgotten--all the more so a tragic past. But, as these 7 years have shown, a painful heritage can be OVERCOME if there is a mutual desire to draw lessons from the past for the sake of peace in the present and the future.

It was not easy for the Soviet people to reassess their attitude toward West Germany. Many had to overcome personal grief and the wounds of war. The feelings of the Soviet people were well expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev when he spoke on West German television during his visit to the FRG in May 1973: "I will say frankly that it was not that easy for the Soviet people, and thus for their leaders, to open this new page in our relations. Memories of the past war, of the hard sacrifices, of the terrible devastation which Hitler's aggression brought us are still too fresh for millions of Soviet people. We have been able to step over the past in relations with your country because we do not want the past to return."

Mutual understanding is impossible without recognizing and respecting each other's interests and this requires that both sides display realism, good will and far-sightedness. In his speech Leonid Ilich Brezhnev also noted: "We know that it was not easy for Chancellor Brandt's government to reach this treaty either...."

The days of May 1973 are very memorable for FRG citizens: West German television gave wide coverage to the visit of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The eminent guest from the Soviet Union entered the homes of the West Germans as an envoy of peace and good will.

....My interlocutors in Bonn, Dortmund,,Cologne, Essen and other cities frequently stressed that for them, progress in the development of relations between our countries was linked with the name of L.I. Brezhnev. The Moscow treaty, they said, had, as it were, removed a sort of "taboo": Formerly, any manifestation of well-intentioned interest in the socialist countries almost verged on disloyalty to the state and was a subject of concern for the "commission to safeguard the constitution," but now such bans have fallen and the treaty, as Willy Brandt said, "gave freedom to constructive efforts in mutual relations between East and West."

"At various international conferences and meetings in the sixties," I was told in Bonn's Foreign Ministry, "West Germans and Russians preferred to sit at different ends of the hall and at receptions they frequently avoided each other. Now they sometimes have long talks more frequently than others and reach mutual understanding on vexatious issues."

After the normalization of relations, meetings between politicians at various levels became more frequent and more productive. But the main thing was that after the signing of the Moscow treaty the ice of distrust in large-scale cooperation with the Soviet Union thawed in the FRG. A large scale and long-term nature--these are the hallmarks of the new spirit in industrial cooperation.

West German business circles are noting with satisfaction that the FRG has been promoted to first place among the USSR's Western trading partners. From 1970 through 1977 trade turnover between them increased five times and reached an unprecedented level--DM11 billion. Is this the limit? Authoritative specialists assert that there are still many unused opportunities.

The supporters of the expansion of cooperation with the Soviet Union point to the fact that orders from the East help the FRG to restrain the growth of unemployment and that they improve the market situation. It is widely known that trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries guarantees at least half a million jobs. This is a very important factor for a country where the number of unemployed has passed the million mark....

Let us cite one graphic example. In accordance with the agreement between the West German firm Ruhrgas AG and the"Soyuzgazeksport," the annual volume of deliveries of Soviet natural gas to the FRG will be 10 billion cubic meters by 1980. In exchange, as is well known, the FRG supplies large-diameter pipes whose total deliveries will reach 3.7 million tons by the above-mentioned date.

I spoke with many people about Soviet-West German cooperation--politicians, workers and representatives of the business world and the intelligentsia. They were interested in various aspects of this problem. But the undoubted desire for peace was common to the majority.

This does not mean that supporters of the cold war have disappeared in the FRG. By no means. There are more of them than some West Germans imagine, unfortunately. There are also overt champions of military adventures there who are ready if the opportunity arises to pit their strength against the East. But rejection of the buildup of military efforts is characteristic of the majority. That is why many West Germans have gone out onto the streets carrying placards protesting against the production of the neutron bomb. These placards can be seen in every city, and people have even contrived to stick them on the walls of U.S. barracks. People of different political views approve the words of Egon Bahr, who has called the neutron bomb "a symbol of distorted thinking." L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on the mutual renunciation of the production of the neutron bomb has met with broad response among the FRG population.

Anyone who has visited the FRG capital since the conclusion of the Moscow treaty can personally testify that cooperation between the two countries is producing very significant results. Thanks to the efforts of the supporters of detente, alienation and distrust--the heritage of the past--are gradually giving way to the desire for mutual understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Many of my interlocutors repeated with obvious approval the words of Klaus von Dohnanyi, secretary of state in Bonn's Foreign Ministry, who said that the two countries had made a good pair of boots for advancing jointly along the path of cooperation and detente.

But every step on this path is taken with difficulty because the opponents of the normalization of the situation are not sitting idle. They keep on trying to drive nails into each boot of detente. They seize on any pretext in political, economic or other relations to create tension artificially and stoke the passions and prejudices of the cold war days. The opponents of detente are making particularly active efforts to sow the seeds of distrust again. The rightwing figures of the Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union are blowing up a campaign of "struggle" for human rights which are allegedly violated in the socialist countries, and they are publishing cooresponding brochures and pamphlets.

It is not enough for them that the subversive Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are conducting their provocative broadcasts from Munich. With the CIA they have founded the "International Samizdat Research Center and Samizdat Archives" in this city.

As for other sources of inspired distrust, one of the most dangerous is anti-Sovietism in FRG school textbooks. The history and policy of our state and the way of life in the USSR are treated in a sharply tendentious spirit. In a number of textbooks the October Revolution is depicted as "a violent coup carried out by a small group of people." The entire history of World War II and postwar development in Europe is deliberately distorted.

....In Essen my attention was attracted by the window of a bookstore at 35 (Kettvigershtrasse). Alongside the weighty tome by John Toland entitled "Adolf Hitler" (1,205 pages) there appeared "Goering" by Leonard Mosley, "Hitler" by Joachim Fest and "The Face of the Third Reich" by the same author. Here there were also "The Patriot Canaris" by (Heinz Henne), "Martin Bormann" by (Jochen Von Lang) and Albert Speer's "Diary." Large advertizing displays not only informed you about the books but imposed them on you as necessities.

The salesclerk greeted me very politely but when he discovered I was a Soviet journalist he immediately made a wry face: "Fine! Now you will write about the dangerous Germans who are merely waiting for the time to come to take revenge. After all, that is how your press depicts us. I read about it myself in DIE WELT."

This man had taken at face value all the untrue information of the rightwing press with regard to the Soviet people's attitude toward the FRG and had not even troubled to wonder why the Russians could now remain indifferent when a new wave of Hitlerism is sweeping over the cinema screens and bookstores of West Germany.

Nonetheless, it is of course not these phenomena which define the present day in the FRG. Far more frequently you encounter here evidence of a new attitude toward the Soviet Union, an attitude devoid of the former prejudices and distorted concepts. Despite the resistance of the opponents of detente, positive advances can be felt at every step. This did not happen of its own accord. Behind these positive changes lie the actions of the broadest public circles of the FRG coming out for peace and mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and West Germany. Behind them lie the confidence and enormous efforts of the West German communists who struggled for mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries during the gloomiest years of the cold war.

During a trip round the country you become convinced that the majority of West Germans welcomes the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation.

FRG CREDITS TO SOMALIA FINANCE 'AGGRESSION' IN AFRICA

LD301557Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 78 p 3 LD

[TASS observer A. Grigoryev article: "Who Is Financing the Aggression"]

[Text] The representatives of five NATO countries--the United States, Britain, Italy, the FRG and France--recently held a meeting in Washington. They discussed the question of giving Somalia comprehensive support, including weapons deliveries, in the aggression it has unleashed against Ethiopia. [paragraph continues]

Immediately after this, West Germany announced that it was increasing its credits to Somalia from DM25 million to DM40 million.

It is planned to hold another such meeting of representatives of NATO countries soon, this time in London. This meeting will discuss similar questions. Judging by foreign press reports, NATO's tactics with regard to events in the Horn of Africa envisages a definite allocation of roles. The FRG, along with Saudi Arabia, is obviously the leading financier of this aggression.

The Federal Government "cannot rule out" that Somali authorities are using the loan granted them by West Germany "also to purchase weapons," a representative of the FRG Ministry of Economic Cooperation stated officially in Bonn. This statement can only be assessed as an acknowledgement of a direct subsidy of Somalia in its war against Ethiopia.

"The granting of such financial assistance to one side" the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT wrote, "means in the opinion of political observers that West Germany is involved in the armed conflict in the region of the Horn of Africa."

West German participation in kindling dangerous conflict stands out particularly clearly within the framework of the FRG's ever greater political and economic activity on the continent of Africa. It is, for instance, South Africa's major foreign trade partner, having about $1 billion in capital investment in that country's economy. Bypassing all bans, the FRG has for 8 years now been supplying Pretoria with nuclear technology and equipment. The reports have also spread through the world press that a testing range for prototypes of ballistic and cruise missiles has been created by West German firms on the territory of Zaire. This range has particularly attracted the attention of the racist regimes in southern Africa, which have no objection to a little saber-rattling to threaten independent states on the African Continent.

Today Bonn, by its actions, is fanning the flames raging in northeast Africa. Its complicity in the aggression is so obvious that even certain bourgeois press organs in the FRG are expressing their indignation on this account. Bonn "has acted contrary to its own principle of not supplying weapons to crisis areas," the NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG writes.

One can only add to this that principles which are so easily violated cease to be principles and turn out to be hypocrisy.

SWEDISH-SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS REPORTED

LD301023Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Jan 78 p 3 LD

[D. Beskurnikov report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The seventh session of the Soviet-Swedish intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation has finished work in Moscow. The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by M.R. Kuzmin, chairman of the Soviet section of the commission and USSR first deputy foreign trade minister, and the Swedish delegation by N. Hasling, Swedish minister of industry.

The fulfillment of the long-term program for the development of economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Sweden, signed in 1975, was discussed at the session. Participants in the session noted that the structure of reciprocal economic ties which has been established could be extended by means of new forms and methods of economic cooperation, especially industrial cooperation. [paragraph continues]

Soviet organizations are cooperating with Swedish firms in producing welding equipment and program-controlled machine tools. Such articles of Soviet machine building as electrical slag smelting apparatus and ball-rolling mills are offered on the Swedish market. It is gratifying to note that the list of Soviet equipment now finding a market in Sweden is growing all the time.

Representatives of Swedish business circles and USSR production and foreign trade organizations were invited to meetings of subgroups of the session. A useful, business-like exchange of opinion took place on many concrete directions of economic and industrial cooperation, in particular in such spheres as the forestry, wood-processing, pulp and paper and food industries and energy.

It was acknowledged expedient to study the question of the participation of Swedish firms in the modernization of existing equipment at certain Soviet pulp and paper enterprises, and also the question of arranging technical cooperation and collaboration in the production of equipment for continuous pulp making. Talks between specialists on these questions will begin as soon as possible.

The results of the session were a good stimulus for the continuation of work on finding ways to extend further the mutually advantageous scientific and technical ties between the USSR and Sweden.

GISCARD OUTLINES FRENCH DISARMAMENT POLICY TO CABINET

LD271820Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Paris, January 27, TASS--At a meeting of the Council of Ministers held here France's President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has set out in general the main provisions of the country's policy in the sphere of disarmament. The president emphasized the danger of the continued arms race and stockpiling of arms. Never before, he said, the world has been so much armed, even superarmed, as now. He noted that a particularly great quantity of nuclear and conventional weapons have been stockpiled in Europe. Valery Giscard d'Estaing has said that in such a situation France intends to carry out "a positive policy" in disarmament. All countries should participate in solution of disarmament problems, the president emphasized. "Disarmament, he said, is the concern of all, in other words, it should be carried out with all-out assistance, under universal control, and in the interests of all". In this connection he noted great significance of the coming U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament." The United Nations organization, he said, provides a natural framework for the discussion by the international community of universal problems of disarmament". Outlining the tasks which, in the opinion of the French Government, should be resolved, in the first place in the sphere of disarmament, Valery Giscard d'Estaing welcomed the steps being taken by the Soviet Union and the United States in limitation of strategic offensive armaments. He also declared for nuclear nonproliferation and promised in this connection that 'France will be striving for this, and will show an example in this respect". He also noted the importance of establishing nuclear-free zones and assured that France would take "a positive, principled stand towards establishing such zones on continents or in big areas of continents". Valery Giscard d'Estaing also emphasized great significance of restraining the conventional arms race.

AS-SADAT INTENDS TO CONCLUDE 'PEACE, AMERICAN STYLE'

LD301802Y Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

["Harming Arab Interests"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tysovskiy writes:

President as-Sadat's forthcoming visit to the United States is aimed at camouflaging the plans for a separate deal with Israel. Agreeing with this conclusion today are all soberminded political commentators of the Arab world. Having asked himself to Washington, the Egyptian president, though still trying to play the role of a "defender" of common Arab interests, pursues but one goal--to conclude a "peace, American style" with Tel Aviv to the detriment of the Arabs' vital interests.

One is struck first of all by the pointlessness of the planned visit. Logically, judging by remarks of As-Sadat himself, it is the Israeli prime minister, Begin, who should go to Washington. It is Begin whom As-Sadat is blaming for the suspension of the separate talks in Jerusalem, and it is "hardheaded" and "unflexible" position that the Cairo press was fuming only a few days ago, and which today suddenly stopped even mentioning the theme.

Neither did official Cairo conceal its hopes for White House pressure on Tel Aviv to make the Begin government depart from its present intransigent position.

Nevertheless, it is As-Sadat who is going to Washington....Of course, the Egyptian president, when in Washington will pretend concern for a solution to the Palestine problem, yet Begin's viewpoint was voiced quite unambiguously: Israel has no government that could meet such demands. Nor will there be. As to the hopes for American "pressure", practice has shown that it would be more realistic to hope for the second coming.

This is particularly so in this year of mid-term elections to the Congress, when the activity and influence of the Zionist lobby increases among American legislators.

There is talk now in the USA that an Israeli-Egyptian separate deal is by no means a separate one, alleging that it pursues the goal of resuming the Geneva Middle East peace conference. This is phraseological fog which, as the Arabs say, cannot becloud the sum of truth. And it is the truth that both Cairo and Tel Aviv are moving towards a separate agreement on principles which ignore the elementary rights of the Arab peoples.

The Arab position, supported by all peace-loving forces of the world, the Soviet Union included, boils down to the demand for Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967, for restoring to the Arab people of Palestine its usurped national rights, including the creation of its own state, ensuring peace and security for all the peoples of that area. Without fulfilling these obligatory terms, all the talk about a just and lasting settlement is nothing but fiction. Neither the Arab states and forces coming out against As-Sadat's separate initiatives, nor the Soviet Union as a co-chairman of the Geneva conference, will, naturally, ever agree to turn the Geneva forum into a screen behind which unseemly bilateral or tripartite deals could be concluded.

AS-SADAT-CARTER MEETING TO BE 'LIKE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON'

LD301446Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Early in the coming month the Egyptian president will visit the United States for talks with President Carter. They will take place in an unofficial atmosphere. The New York TIMES believes that the meeting of As-Sadat with Carter at Camp David will not be like a summit meeting but like a Sunday school lesson. The fact that the Carter administration has no new proposals and recommendations as far as As-Sadat is concerned adds substance to this belief. The Egyptian president wants to secure the continuation of separate Egyptian-Israeli talks.

U.S. newspapers note that President Carter intends to persuade his Egyptian colleague not to go beyond the framework of the prolonged and complex talks. Washington believes that this means President as-Sadat will have to abandon any future sudden changes in scheduled plans. This refers to As-Sadat's recent decision to recall his delegation from the political talks in occupied Jerusalem. Well-informed U.S. newspapers believe that As-Sadat cannot expect any possible change in the well-known American stand, even to obtain a settlement in the Middle East.

The New York POST says that the Americans still back Israel in the present Middle East conflict. People across the ocean believe that this attitude will remain as regards the question of U.S. arms deliveries to Egypt. It is known that President as-Sadat asked Washington to supply him with the weapons it has been delivering to Israel. An official State Department spokesman stated that the United States considers Egypt a friendly state from this angle. This means that Egypt can rely on the United States in this matter.

However, political observers of long standing in Washington affirm that the American legislators will never approve a supply of sufficient weapons to the As-Sadat government, bearing in mind that a recent U.S. public opinion poll confirms that the majority in the United States do not have confidence in the Egyptian president.

'To Split' Liberation Movement

LD301950Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Excerpts] It has been announced in Washington that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat will pay a visit to the United States at the beginning of February. The New York TIMES points out that U.S. President Carter will discuss with As-Sadat the need for adhering to the measures agreed on with the United States regarding the separate talks between Egypt and Israel.

It is common knowledge that these talks, which are taking place under U.S. patronage, have one main aim: to split the Arab national liberation movement. Furthermore, the actions of the Egyptian leadership and the U.S. administration indicate the intentions of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to strip the Middle East issue of its essence and to avoid resolving the question of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Speaking about U.S. activity to encourage anti-Arab deals, Yasir 'Arafat said that in the past 15 days alone U.S. President Carter made 13 anti-Palestinian revolution statements.

Even the progressive people in the United States itself warn against the grave consequences of the new developments in the Middle East events. A statement by the American Communists said that U.S. imperialism's patronage of As-Sadat-Begin cooperation represents fresh threats to the process of detente, national liberation and peace.

Under these circumstances the Arab progressive countries and the PLO continue to coordinate and double the efforts seeking practical application of the resolutions of the Tripoli conference which firmly rejected any separate agreement by the Arabs with Israel.

PLO STATEMENT, LETTER ON MIDEAST TALKS, U.S. ROLE CITED

LD271702Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 27, TASS--The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation has published a statement stressing the following points: As-Sadat's proposals on the Palestine problem, cut across the decisions of the Rabat and Algerian summit conference. Moreover, they echo the American plan for establishing a weak Palestinian formation under Israeli-Jordanian trusteeship, which actually coincides with the proposal of the Israeli prime minister for so-called "self-rule" for Palestinians under Israeli control. The PLO declares its determination to thwart these plans.

The Palestinian people who firmly support the PLO as their own representative reject all attempts to divide the Palestinian ranks. The PLO urges Arab solidarity on the basis of struggle against imperialist and Zionism conspiracies which are being carried out with the active participation of the USA.

It is stressed in the statement that in its struggle for the rights of the Palestinian people the PLO relies on the broad international front of allies and friends with the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, at the head.

Washington, January 27, TASS--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has sent a letter to U.S. President J. Carter. In his letter the Palestinian leader deplored the recent statements of J. Carter in which he said that the PLO has allegedly adopted a negative stance and placed itself outside the talks on a Middle East settlement. The letter says that the American position has changed sharply as compared with what was said in the joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East. After saying that the PLO agrees to attend the Geneva peace conference, Y. 'Arafat wrote that in its search for a solution to the Palestinian problem the PLO established contacts "with Jewish progressive and democratic forces" both in Israel and beyond it.

'Arafat Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD291400Y Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 29, TASS--The Egyptian President as-Sadat's separate talks with the Government of Israel, talks which are being held under the aegis of the USA, have it as the chief aim to split the Arab national liberation movement and eliminate the Palestinian resistance movement, says a message sent by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (S.P.L.A.J.).

The actions of the A.R.E. leadership and the U.S. administration are indicative of the intentions of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to emasculate the essence of the Middle East problem and evade a solution to the question of legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, the message points out. Those forces, the message emphasizes, want to discredit the Palestine Liberation Organisation which is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine and deprive the Palestinians of the right to establish an independent state of their own.

The message expresses a deep concern over the fact that the actions of certain circles in the Middle East are a grist to the mill of U.S. imperialism, Israel and Arab reaction and help implement the intentions of Washington which sets itself as the principal aim in its Middle East plans to establish the dominance of imperialist monopolies in the region and to strengthen the Zionist state in every way.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee is calling on the S.P.L.A.J., other progressive Arab states, the Arabs' friends around the world to render all-round help and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organisation which is waging a resolute struggle in hard conditions for the just cause of the Palestinian people.

KUWAITI PAPER REVEALS U.S.-ISRAEL-EGYPT 'SECRET PLAN'

LD3018487 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, January 30, TASS--According to the paper AL-QABAS the USA, Israel and Egypt are now drawing up a secret plan which they intend to propose as a model for a Middle East "settlement".

The plan envisages the signing of a separate peace agreement by Egypt and Israel, Israel undertaking to withdraw its troops from the Sinai Peninsula, for which it will receive the right to rent the strategically important populated area of Sharm ash-Shaykh and the road linking it to the Israeli port of Eilat. The areas left by Israeli troops will be demilitarized.

As to the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza sector, the authors of the plan propose to create there some Palestine state entity which, together with Israel and Jordan, would form a confederation. To provide for the completely puppet character of the "Palestine state", it is proposed to be created without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which, as is known, is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine Arab people. This "state", under the plan, will have no armed forces of its own.

The AL-QABAS, reveals that Israel, far from intending to withdraw its troops from the western part of Jerusalem, which it captured in 1967, plans to proclaim Jerusalem its capital de jure. This, as is known, is contrary to international law.

The last clause of the plan concerns the Golan Heights--occupied Syrian territory, and excludes the possibility of a complete Israeli troop withdrawal from that area.

CAIRO ANXIOUSLY BACKTRACKS ON CRITICISM OF ISRAEL

LD301435Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[R. Moseyev dispatch: "Change of Tone"]

[Text] Cairo--Cairo is displaying evident anxiety with regard to the impasse which has emerged during the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks.

This is noticeable from the tone of official Egyptian propaganda and the local press, which are trying to smooth over the consequences of the criticism voiced a few days ago with regard to Tel Aviv in connection with the failure of the work of the Egyptian-Israeli political committee in Jerusalem. Today, Cairo newspapers are writing of the need "to achieve mutual understanding" with Tel Aviv and "to continue the interrupted dialog."

Political commentators are noting here in addition that the change of tone in the Egyptian propaganda media is engendered by the intensifying pressure which Israel is bringing to bear on Cairo. To judge by reports from Tel Aviv, the Israeli leaders, with Washington's support, are continuing to seek the speediest conclusion of a separate deal with Israel. A series of articles have appeared in the Cairo press pushing for the resumption of Egyptian-Israeli contacts within the framework of the so-called "quiet diplomacy" proposed by Washington. Commentators regard this U.S. proposal as an attempt to shift, under plausible pretext, to secret talks with Washington's active participation as an intermediary.

U.S. PREPARED TO SACRIFICE SAUDI ARABIA OVER F-15 ISSUE

LD301942Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] American Secretary of State Vance said that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is opposed to the Carter administration's intended delivery of 60 F-15 fighter-bombers to Saudi Arabia. The Washington POST believes that the delivery of these aircraft is regarded in Saudi Arabia as an important question, a symbol of its relations with the United States, and that Israel's American friends are threatening to (?torpedo) the proposed deal in the Senate and Congress. At the same time Washington is more and more inclined toward sending F-15 aircraft to the Israeli aggressors. Some regard Washington's attitude as a reaction to Riyadh's policy, which does not view the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks with satisfaction. Other observers believe that Washington's attitude on the sale of the modern American aircraft to Saudi Arabia is a reflection of general U.S. policy toward even those Arab countries which cherish their friendship with Washington. It is clear that to preserve its special relationship with Israel the United States is prepared to sacrifice even its Arab friends.

JORDAN OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST REPORTED

LD281400Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 28 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Amman, January 28, TASS--Jordan declares for complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands and for ensurance of the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people. This is the essence of Jordan's stand on Middle East settlement, 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, the chief of the royal court, said in an interview over the national television.

'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf said that Jordan was prepared to participate in the Geneva peace conference within an all-Arab delegation that must include Palestinians, too. He said everything indicated that Israel rejected the idea of coexistence in the Middle East and prefered to keep the occupied Arab lands.

ATHERTON'S JORDAN VISIT 'CIRCUMVENTION' OF UN RESOLUTIONS

LD271746Y Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 27, TASS--Alfred Atherton, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern and South Asian Affairs, arrived in Amman today. As it has become known, he will have a meeting with U.S. ambassadors in Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon to discuss the U.S. policy in the Middle East. Tomorrow Atherton is to pay a courtesy call on King Husayn of Jordan.

Observers, however, believe that the main aim of the arrival of the U.S. assistant secretary of state in Amman is to make fresh efforts to draw Jordan into separate negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Alfred Atherton came to Jordan by car from Israel, where he stayed after the Egyptian foreign minister was recalled from Jerusalem and Egyptian-Israeli negotiations broke down. According to Atherton, he intends to go to Egypt next week.

Thus, Atherton's mission is another stage of the U.S. policy of supporting Egypt-Israel separate negotiations in circumvention of the known U.N. resolutions on the question of a peace settlement in the Middle East, and drawing Jordan and them some other Arab countries into those talks.

Attention is being drawn here to the fact that the mission has been undertaken a few days before the meeting of leaders of Algeria, Syria, Iraq, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, planned to be held in Algeria which will discuss the Middle East situation that has taken on point because of the separate negotiations.

ISRAELI MINISTER: JERUSALEM IS CAPITAL FOR ALL TIME

LD272016Y Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Rome, January 27 TASS--The Israeli Minister of the Interior Yosef Burg has said that Jerusalem will remain the capital of Israel for all times. He made a statement in the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, thus confirming the intention of the country's ruling circles to follow the old policy of annexing the occupied Arab lands. The "Judaisation" of Jerusalem, besides setting up numerous paramilitary settlements around it, also includes development of the territory of this ancient city proper. According to Yosef Burg, six new Jewish districts have been set up in Jerusalem since 1967. More than 17 thousand homes have been erected for their inhabitants.

At present the authorities are holding 84 percent of the city territory. This "expansion" is taking place chiefly at the expense of the lands taken away from Arabs. The plans of Jerusalem's "development" assign an important role to the transfer of government offices from Tel Aviv to that city. The Israeli minister said that all of them would be situated in Jerusalem in the near future, thereby making it clear that the problem of that city is not subject to disucsion at the Israeli-Egyptian talks.

DELAYING CYPRUS SETTLEMENT 'AIDS REPUBLIC'S ENEMIES'

LD292240Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] Spiros Kiprianou, who was elected president of Cyprus, has many times said that he supports the finding of a settlement to the Cyprus issue on the basis of the known UN resolutions and within the framework of this international organization. The statements of the Cypriot president concerning his determination to hold talks with the Turkish side and to find a solution on the basis of respect for the rights and freedoms of all Cypriot citizens, including Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, are also well known. Such is the plan of the administration of the Cyprus Republic.

After the formation of the new government in Turkey everyone was anxious about the new government's stand toward the Cyprus issue. In his statements during the brief period since he became head of the new government, Bulent Ecevit several times drew attention to the importance of finding a settlement to the Cyprus question. Judging by AFP reports, in his speech on Tuesday the Turkish prime minister said that he would help to create favorable conditions for finding a settlement to the Cyprus question, for a rapprochement between the island's Greek and Turkish communities. According to what Ecevit pointed out, if a trust were established which would make a resumption of past conflicts impossible, Turks and Greeks would be able to live forever in peace and security.

There is not the slightest doubt that both the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots, who are most weary over the absence of solutions to the old conflicts, basically want this. The United Nations, which has passed resolutions on Cyprus, is also basically guided by this wish. Finally, all progressive and democratic Turkish organizations also call for a settlement of the Cyprus question that would safeguard the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and policy of nonalinement of the Cypriot state and secure the fraternal living of the two peoples. Basically it is this demand that was advanced at recent meeting held in Istanbul by 29 Turkish democratic organizations under the slogan calling for unity of forces fighting against imperialism, facism and chauvinism.

Obviously, to break the Cyprus deadlock, it is necessary to aid the rapprochement of the attitudes of the two national communities and to create conditions for the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

It is believed that the above-mentioned points made by Ecevit in his observations when he came out against American interference in finding a solution to the Cyprus problems have not had (?the expected effect). America now is adopting an attitude pretending to want to help the sides in the Cyprus dispute to reach agreement. However, no one has forgotten that it was fundamentally American services that directed the preparatory work for the attempted coup in the summer of 1974, which is the reason for the present deadlock. Moreover, Washington does not hide that it has its own interests in the eastern Mediterranean region. As pointed out in the American press many times, America wants to convert Cyprus into a NATO military base. And, of course, this is contrary to the interests of the [word indistinct] of an independent nonalined state.

As is self-evident, delaying a Cyprus settlement and the existence of everything that obstructs the settlement of this question assists the enemies of the Cypriot republic, the enemies of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

In light of this, it is difficult to understand what sort of (?motives) guide the leader of the Turkish community, Rauf Denktas, when he makes sharp attacks against the Government of the Cypriot Republic. It cannot be imagined that such a stand will be in line with the interests of Turkish Cypriots, who wish to stabilize the Cyprus situation and to end the intercommunal disputes. It is not by mere chance that toward the end of last year the newspaper NALKIN SESI, because of this stand, expressed concern at the isolation of the Turkish community, and noted the necessity for finding a way out of this situation. The newspaper wrote that it wanted Cyprus to be an independent, nonalined, unarmed state of two communities in which one community will not crush the other.

In fact it is essential to find a sound and just solution to the Cyprus question, to achieve recognition of equal rights for the two communities and respect by the two communities for each other. All genuine friends of Cyprus ardently wish this.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD271745Y Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, January 27, TASS--Turkey intends to continue developing the relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, said Turkey's minister of foreign affairs, Gunduz Okcun, at a meeting of the mixed budget commission of the parliament. Considered at the meeting was the new government's foreign policy activities. Turkey's cooperation with socialist countries, the minister emphasized, is based on the principles of mutual benefit.

CONTINUING MATERIAL ON HORN OF AFRICA CONFLICT

U.S. Uses 'Local Traitors'

AU3014152 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 4, 1978 p 5 AU

["Article by Vladimir Kudryavstev, IZVESTIYA political observer: "Dark Spots on the Globe"]

[Text] A situation which at first glance appears paradoxical is developing on the international scene: Together with the policy of the expansion and deepening of detente, new hotbeds involving the danger of war are emerging on the world map. A conflict in the area of the Horn of Africa, which is alarming the world public, has emerged in addition to the old hotbed of danger in the Middle East. In Southeast Asia, where the military adventure of the U.S. ruling circles only recently failed, signs of an aggravation have reappeared in the form of Vietnamese-Cambodian border clashes. The coals of a potential hotbed of the danger of war are also smouldering in the Western Sahara.

Generally speaking, there is nothing astonishing about the emergence of local conflicts between individual independent countries of Asia and Africa. As a legacy from the colonialism they acquired many unsolved problems, specifically unjustly drawn borders. Together with the strengthening of the independent states and the enhancement of their role in international life, there appear to this or that degree feelings of nationalism which, under the conditions of agrarian countries, grow into bourgeois nationalism.

Progressive forces in the national-liberation movement have taken timely measures to prevent the growth of local conflicts into internecine wars which destroy the unity of the ranks of the national-liberation struggle. Thus the statutes of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) oppose revision of borders determined in the colonial period and envisage a special mechanism for the peaceful settlement of emerging disputes. The practice of the last few years shows that the OAU has succeeded in most difficult moments in preventing the growth of local conflicts into something much more dangerous for African unity.

However, international forces opposed to the easing of tensions are still dreaming of establishing their hegemony by armed means are in every way touching off local conflicts, fanning bourgeois nationalism and trying in every possible way to destroy the anti-imperialist unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Such a policy emerges from the basic tenets of the foreign policy of the U.S. ruling circles. U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, in a statement on U.S. policy in Africa (delivered in St. Louis, Missouri, on 1 July 1977), declared that "Africa is of very great importance for the United States" and that "the entire potential of Africa is, so to speak, tied to the American potential." He advocated encouraging African nationalism and announced that "giving arms to Africa will be an exceptional tool of American policy." As far as Asia is concerned, Vance asserted in a statement in New York on 29 June 1977 that the United States "is at present and will remain an Asian (?) and Pacific power" and that it will continue to maintain "a strong military presence in this region," that is, in Asia. Since in terms of territory the United States can be no means be considered an Asian power, such assertions by Vance must pertain to the U.S. military presence on the Asian Continent.

As in Africa, this manifests itself in bases, strongholds and at present primarily in making use of the local reaction including bourgeois nationalists, who have grown into extreme chauvinists. Such use of pro-imperialist circles allows American diplomacy to appear in noble clothes while its dirty work is being performed by local traitors to the national-liberation movement and capitulationists of all shades.

Such a policy found its most striking expression in the events in the Horn of Africa and, to put it more precisely, manifested itself in the Somali aggression against Ethiopia. It is well known that even before this there were bourgeois nationalists in Somalia who dreamed of a "great Somalia" including, in addition to the former Italian and English colonies (that is, Somalia proper), also the Ethiopian Province of Ogaden, the present Republic of Djibouti, and the northeastern part of Kenya. At that time, however, the United States was interested in preserving intact imperial Ethiopia, which served them also as a stronghold since an air tracking station was located there. At that time, Ethiopia was allocated a lion's share of American aid to Africa, and the United States provided it with arms and military instructors. Now when there is a national-democratic revolution going on in Ethiopia with far-reaching socioeconomic transformations, the United States is interested in the opposite; that is, in weakening revolutionary Ethiopia and in its dismemberment. That is why American diplomacy is encouraging the internal counterrevolution consisting of monarchists, feudalists and the reactionary leading tribal clique, and also all kinds of separatists. It also has urged on Somali chauvinists, who decided to make use of Ethiopia's difficult situation to implement their big power plans. Under the cover of actions provoked by local separatists, Somali Armed Forces pushed into the Ethiopian Province of Ogaden.

Thus Somalia violated not only the statutes of the United Nations, which condemns in general the conquest of foreign territory by force, but also the statutes of the OAU, which is opposed to the revision of the current borders between African countries. The unrestrained Somali chauvinists assert that Ethiopia is allegedly a colonialist country, and that therefore the principles of the OAU statutes do not apply to it. This is an outright lie since it is well known that in 1936 Ethiopia, together with Somalia, was included in the Italian colony of "East Africa" and that after World War II the British occupation of Ethiopia ended as late as in 1954. As for the nationality problem that today's Ethiopia has inherited from the imperial regime, the national-democratic revolution is also called upon to resolve all the country's internal problems by progressive means. The pro-imperialist features of the Somali aggressors have become visible to the whole world, particularly after they embarked on the worn-out path of anti-Sovietism, trying to shift the blame onto someone else....

The same "principles," if one may thus call the unprincipledness of American diplomacy in Africa and Asia, can also be detected in the Vietnamese-Cambodian conflict. In recent times there had begun to appear a trend toward normalization of relations between the countries of Southeast Asia, particularly between Thailand and the socialist countries--Vietnam and Laos. Naturally this did not please the "Asian" power of the United States, which, as could be seen by the example of the drawn-out haggling over the status of the American military bases in the Philippines, clings to its military presence in Asia in order to obtain hegemony in this area of the globe.

Under a situation of noninterference on the part of the imperialists and their accomplices in internal Asian affairs, it would be relatively easy to resolve the conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam by peaceful means, through negotiations. But this is disadventageous for the United States, since the anti-imperialist unity of the Asian peoples constitutes the primary enemy of the U.S. military presence in Asia. But here, too, the United States uses other people inasmuch as China's inflammatory position regarding the conflict is entirely convenient to the United States in its striving to prevent the cohesion of Asian peoples in the struggle for independence and against unwanted guardians from the imperialist camp.

The Soviet Union, acting from its principled position, renders support to the victims of imperialist aggression, regardless of by whose hands it is being carried out and consistently advocates the peaceful settlement without any outside interference of all conflicts and misunderstandings emerging between independent countries.

Interests of USSR, Cuba

LD301106Y Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

["Truth and Inventions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, speaking in an interview on the American radio, repeated again Western inventions about Soviet "interference" in the conflict in the African Horn and said that the Soviet Union's position in the region gives rise to concern. What concretely worries Mr. Brzezinski? It turns out that he fears lest the USSR and Cuba take advantage of the situation in order to establish unilaterally in one of the African countries a political regime more suited to their broad strategy.

The Soviet Union's attitude to the Somalian-Ethiopian conflict is well-known. Together with other socialist states it did everything possible to prevent this conflict, and when it did flare up the Soviet Union took a firm course toward ending the fratricidal war and urged the Somalian leaders to withdraw their troops from Ethiopia and to look for a political settlement to the problem at the conference table. The attempts made by certain Western circles to distort, in their own selfish interests, this clearcut position of the Soviet Union have been exposed specifically in the well-known TASS statement.

As to the assertion of the assistant to the U.S. President that the Soviet Union and Cuba allegedly intend to establish in the African countries involved in the conflict a regime suitable to them, such statements distort the very essence of Soviet foreign policy of which the immutable principle is respect for the sacred right of every people, every country to choose its own road of development. The Soviet Union and Cuba, just as other socialist countries, do not seek any gains for themselves in Africa or any other areas of the world, nor do they hunt for concessions or seek political domination. Such are the facts, and no one will be able to refute them!

It is a different question that there still exist countries which really try to implant in other states a political order that suits them.

Who does not know, for instance, that the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA was most actively involved in the preparation of the antigovernment putsch in Chile, a putsch which brought Pinochet's fascist junta to power? Who does not know that it was precisely to the United States that the puppet anti-people regime in South Vietnam owed its existence? Is it not Washington that declares now for all to hear that it does not wish to see communists in the governments of a number of West European countries? Aren't certain circles in the USA trying to dictate, say, to the people of France, what choice they should make when they go to the polling booths in March? Isn't Washington interfering unceremoniously in the internal life of Italy in an effort to ensure that political affairs in that country follow a course suitable to the U.S. State Department, and not to the Italian people, and threatening "the disobedient" with economic, military and other "sanctions?" This is a policy which is in crying contradiction both with the U.N. Charter and the commitments assumed by the USA at the conference in Helsinki.

Such is the real state of affairs.

Western Arms Supplies

LD301104Y Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

["Kindling the Conflict"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, January 30 TASS--The Western powers are ever more actively kindling the conflict in the Horn of Africa, where Ethiopia has become the subject of open aggression by Somalia. The NATO member-countries are incessantly lifting arms for Somalia, which invaded Ethiopia's territory. With this aim use is made more often than not of the territories of the third countries, in particular of a number of states of the Middle and Near East.

A correspondent of the FRANCE PRESS agency reports from Mogadiscio that as is stated in the diplomatic circles of the Somali capital, Somalia has recently received large quantities of weapons, including 30 U.S.-made tanks and British-made anti-aircraft guns. It is reported on these circles that the tanks were supplied to Somalia via Oman and the anti-aircraft guns were delivered from Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Somalia, the correspondent goes on to write, also received light arms from France, Italy, and Saudi Arabia. Swiss-made air-defence warning equipment has been also supplied. The massive arms supplies to the Somali Army by the countries of the West are further aggravating the armed conflict in the Horn of Africa and complicating the quest for a peaceful settlement.

Imperialists and Somalis

LD301840Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today the fact that Somalian regular Army forces are on Ethiopian territory cannot be denied even by those who stand behind this outright aggression against revolutionary Ethiopia.

It was no coincidence that the imperialists used Somalia for striking a blow upon the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia. In those circles they realize that the victory of the Ethiopian revolution would mean first of all the consolidation of the anti-imperialist tendency of the national liberation movement in Africa.

Besides that, using the Arab reactionaries, the imperialists are hatching plans for transforming the Red Sea into a closed Arab lake in order to control the important sea routes out of the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea. From their point of view Ethiopia is an obstacle in the way of carrying out such plans. And, finally, for the imperialists and first of all for the United States it is important to distract the attention of the Arab peoples from the Middle East affairs and to concentrate it around the events on the African Horn. Quite typical in this respect are the intentions of the NATO powers to win over to their side in these events the League of Arab Nations. Attempts are being undertaken by the imperialists to drive a wedge between the Arab countries and the African states and not to permit the anti-imperialist unity which is crystallizing between them.

Along with this it is possible to observe their intentions to get the capitulant ruling circles of Egypt out of Arab isolation in a roundabout way. Under cover of an anti-Ethiopian campaign and mobilizing the attention of the Arab countries in a false direction, making it easier for Egypt to conclude a deal with Israel, such is one of the objectives of the policy of the imperialists in the region of the African Horn.

All this is reflected in the specific actions which are being undertaken by the NATO member-countries. The first meeting of representatives of the United States of America, Great Britain, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and France,on the events on the African Horn has already been held. West Germany's agreement to render financial support to Somalia first in DM25 million and then DM40 million undoubtedly was regarded to be one of the consequences of that meeting in Washington. This sum, as was specially stipulated, can be used also for the purchase of armaments. It is expected that very soon there will be a new meeting of the representatives of the leading NATO countries on the same issue. In short, Somalia and its backers are trying to internationalize the conflict on the African Horn wnich endangers of transforming that so-far local conflict into a hotbed of military danger for a bigger region. [sentence as heard]

The Soviet Union is convinced that the conflict on the African Horn must be resolved by the forces of the African countries themselves within the framework of the Organization of African Unity, in a peaceful way through negotiations after withdrawal of the Somalian forces from Ethiopian territory. The Soviet Union considers that otherwise the peace would be endangered of an expanded conflict in the interests of the opponents of international detente. [sentence as heard]

That is why the attempts of the Somali leadership to place the blame at someone else's doorstep, accusing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of alleged preparations to invade Somalian territory, totally exposes the authors of these fabrications. Once again they demonstrate that those who are betraying the principles of the national liberation movement as a rule resort to anti-Sovietism which has always been used in the interests of the imperialist reaction.

That is why anti-Sovietism of the Somalian leadership is not original and nothing new. They are advancing along the well worn-out path which was [word indistinct] by the opponents of progress in the liberated countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Those functionaries (?of) Mogadiscio will not be saved by their statements to the fact they are defending the interests of the national minorities in Ethiopia. The fact that the leaders in Mogadiscio today are resorting to the sympathy and assistance of those who not so long ago oppressed the Somalian people themselves as well as other African peoples, those who support the Israeli Zionists, the South African and Rhodesian racists and in general are retarding the national liberation movement everywhere they can, is only showing to what depths these leaders (?have fallen).

MATERIAL RELATING TO ETHIOPIAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

Role of Self-Defense Units

LD271642Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 27 TASS--Self-defence detachments, organized at industrial enterprises and urban residents' associations--organs of local people's power--are taking an active part in the liquidation of counter-revolutionary organs in Addis Ababa.

As reported by the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY (ENA), more than 270 people were arrested last week in the capital on charges of counter-revolutionary activity. They bear responsibility for numerous acts of sabotage, arson and assassination of activists. All the arrested, it was stated by a spokesman of the command of the self-defence detachments, will be brought to court. The Ethiopian security forces, in close contact with detachments of the people's militia, have routed a large gang, knocked together by former feudals in Shawa Province, the central part of the country. Discovered in the course of operations, carried out in different areas of the country by revolution defence committees, were caches of arms and ammunition, explosives and subversive literature, as well as underground printeries.

Court Frees Guilty

LD302202Y Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 30, TASS--More than 600 former participants members of underground counter-revolutionary groupings faced a public trial of the association of urban citizens in the Ethiopian capital.

The ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY reports today that the accused pleaded guilty of participating in activity directed against the people under the influence of imperialist propaganda and appealed to the court to give them an opportunity to atone for their guilt before their people.

Taking cognizance of the fact that the accused have honestly confessed to their guilt, the court has freed them. Special classes to raise their political level will be organized for these people.

ELECTIONS REJECTED AS PANACEA FOR RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT

LD301057Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "The Rhodesian Merry-Go-Round"]

[Text] The months pass; they become years, and the Rhodesian problem remains unresolved through the fault of the imperialist powers and Ian Smith's racist clique, which they patronize. The unilateral declaration of "independence" by (Southern) Rhodesia or, as they prefer to say in Britain, the "revolt" against the British Crown took place in 1965, and things have not changed one whit since then. The situation in this connection is being aggravated, a peaceful settlement is being discredited and there remains only the path of armed struggle, which those most keenly interested in the emergence of an independent state of the Zimbabwe people would naturally like to avoid.

The world public is interested above all in an answer to the question of who is to blame for the continuing sufferings of the people of Zimbabwe under conditions in which the last colonial empire on the continent--the Portuguese empire--has departed this life and only Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa still darken African horizons by remaining in the power of the racists. About 2 years ago now, in an attempt to forestall the people's solution of the Rhodesian problem, the United States and Britain, as is well known, elaborated the so-called Anglo-American plan according to which Rhodesia was to become a puppet state. Under cover of an African signboard, representatives of the white minority, which under the plan would retain all its privileges in the political and--the main point--the economic field, would continue to rule the country. This was a purely neocolonialist undertaking which was rejected by the patriotic forces of the people of Zimbabwe. The U.S. ruling circles, fearing that enormous U.S. interests in the shape of billions of dollars' worth of capital investments and activity by major monopolies would suffer from a new upsurge of the national liberation movement in the south of Africa, displayed particular activeness in this head-on neocolonialist interference in the destiny of the people of Zimbabwe. The main figure in this business was former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, who transferred his functions in the South African sector of U.S. foreign policy to A. Young, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations.

The failure of the first Anglo-American neocolonialist plan for Rhodesia prompted its authors to return to the past, that is to place the main responsibility for the Rhodesian problem on Britain. The arguments here came down to the following: If the Rhodesian racists revolted against the British Crown almost 15 years ago, then everything should be returned to the distribution of forces which existed before Ian Smith's clique seized power. However, the authors of this plan have totally forgotten one very important fact: Sufficient time has elapsed since "Africa Year" (1960) for the independent African countries to have accumulated their own experience, which teaches them that the constitutions imposed on them by the imperialist metropolitan states, like "general" elections on the basis of the principles of bourgeois democracy, serve merely to delay their independent development and promote a policy of neocolonialism. Therefore when Britain, in the shape of its foreign secretary, D. Owen, began to suggest to the Zimbabwe people things like the elaboration of a constitution, the organization of general elections, and a transitional period with the existence of the racist regime's armed forces and police and so on and so forth (British spokesman Lord Carver, commissioner for Rhodesia, was assigned the task of heading all this), this plan proved stillborn from the start since it too in the final analysis gambled on making Rhodesia an imperialist puppet.

This entire merry-go-round with regard to the Anglo-American plans merely gave a respite to Ian Smith's racist regime which decided, before the verdict was in, to seize the initiative. The so-called "internal settlement" plan appeared. It provides above all for the holding of general elections to create the semblance of the transfer of power to the African majority while leaving untouched the privileges of the white minority, that is, essentially to organize a neoracist regime in Rhodesia. For this Ian Smith has involved in the talks collaborationists in the shape of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council; Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the African National Council; and Chief Jeremy Chirau, leader of the United People's Organization of Zimbabwe.

So then, where do these figures concur with the British ruling circles? At the beginning of December British Foreign Secretary D. Owen and N. Sithole agreed that, before power was handed over to an African majority government, it was essential to hold "just and free elections." Ian Smith, who is seeking ways to preserve the neoracist regime sanctified by "general elections," has also been inclining to this view recently. The supporters of this way of resolving the Rhodesian problem have even reached the point of alleging that the Zimbabwe people are struggling for general elections on a "one man, one vote" basis. "We have frequently stated," N. Sithole says, "that the present war in Zimbabwe is a war for the right to vote." His deputy, Eliot Gabella, goes even further and asserts that, if elections on this basis are held, "there will be nothing left to fight over." These pseudopatriots are evidently speculating on the "universality" of the elections they are suggesting, keeping quiet about the conditions and the control of these elections. Both Britain and Ian Smith are counting on being able to turn racist Rhodesia into a neoracist state with the aid of the collaborationists and "general elections" under the control of the racist apparatus.

Practice has shown that the main topic during I. Smith's talks with the African collaborationists was the creation of a "blocking mechanism" in the future parliament, that is, granting the white minority as many mandates as necessary to reject a bill inconvenient to them. In addition the talks include mention of the right of deputies representing the white minority to veto amendments to the constitution. It is not clear that all this comes down to the enshrinement through legislation of all the privileges that the white minority enjoys in present-day Rhodesia.

But the people of Zimbabwe have their own leader in the struggle for real independence in the shape of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which leads the armed struggle against Ian Smith's racist regime. The Patriotic Front does not refuse to hold talks with Britain on the transfer of power to the African majority. The front is firmly convinced that the topic of the talks should be not the question of independence--this is totally beyond any negotiations or deals--but the ways to achieve it. These ways are simple and definite as long as the merry-go-round which the ruling circles of Britain, the United States and Ian Smith's racist regime have been turning for many months is rejected. They consist in Britain removing the racists from power and transferring that power to the African majority represented by the Patriotic Front which will itself organize general elections, elaborate a constitution, organize the maintenance of internal order, and insure the security of all citizens. And all this exclusively in the national interests of the people of Zimbabwe. This will also be a truly democratic path for resolving the problem, since it will serve the true independence of Zimbabwe. Naturally, together with the removal of Ian Smith's racist regime, it is also essential to disband his repressive organs--the armed forces, gendarmerie and police.

The "frontline states"--Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Angola--and all progressive forces of the world, including the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, render all-round aid to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The last conference of the heads of the "frontline states" in Beira proclaimed once again full support for the armed liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front. Under present-day conditions the strengthening of the antiracist unity of the Patriotic Front is acquiring especially important significance with every passing day--all the more so since the U.S. and British imperialists, together with Ian Smith's racists, are doing everything possible to undermine this unity.

Further delay in resolving the Rhodesian problem only furthers the growing shamelessness of Ian Smith's racist regime whose armed forces are conducting barbaric attacks against the territory of Mozambique and the other "frontline states." This increases the danger of a military conflict in southern Africa which could involve many states of the world. Under these conditions the Patriotic Front's struggle for Zimbabwe's independence is at the same time a struggle for the liquidation of one of the hotbeds of military danger and consequently for peace and the peoples' security. All-round support for the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe is the sacred duty of all freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE INDIANS ON REPUBLIC DAY

LD251902Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin have sent to Neela Sanjeeva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and Prime Minister Morarji Desai, the following telegram:

In the name of the USSR peoples, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, and from ourselves personally, we send you, the government and the people of India, heartfelt congratulations and very best wishes on the occasion of India's national holiday, Republic Day.

Soviet people feel profound sympathy and solidarity with the efforts of the industrious Indian people to solve the socioeconomic tasks confronting the country and the Soviet people wish them great success in this. There is high regard in the Soviet Union for India's contribution to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for international cooperation, peace and the security of peoples. We express the firm conviction that the further development of friendly Soviet-Indian relations, consolidated by the agreement on peace, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India and responding to the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries, will continue to deepen the process of international detente and strengthen peace in Asia and in the whole world.

We sincerely wish you good health and success, and happiness and progress to the friendly Indian people.

INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT, FRIENDLY TIES WITH USSR LAUDED

LD301301Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 78 p 4 LD

[V. Konstantinov article: "Republic Day"]

[Text] The people of friendly India are observing today the 28th anniversary of their national holiday--Republic Day. This holiday commemorates the establishment of the Republic of India, the adoption of its Constitution and the period when the great Asian country assumed full political independence.

Two centuries of colonial oppression left the country innumerable difficulties. In departing, the colonizers did much to disorganize its economic life and exacerbate religious and community discord.

The period since the country's independence is quite small when compared with the country's history which goes back thousands of years. This makes the changes which have taken place in India during this period all the more significant and remarkable. Overcoming the difficulties left by the past, India's best sons and daughters fought to implement democratic changes, improve the people's living conditions and eliminate the vestiges of feudalism. Independent India's first government, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, saw its country's future in democratic social transformations, in a course of industrialization, and in an independent foreign policy.

In a short time, India has managed to develop many sectors of industry. The base of national heavy industry was established in the fifties and sixties. India was importing most of the goods it needed 25-30 years ago. Today there is almost no industrial product which it does not produce itself: Instruments and electrical equipment, motor vehicles and aircraft. [paragraph continues]

Research in machine building, the application of alloys, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy is taking place. The products of enterprises such as the locomotive production plants in Chittaranjan and Varanasi, the telephone apparatus plant in Bangalore and many others are well known even outside the country.

One of the most important gains of independent India was the creation of the state sector of the national economy, whose role is particularly large in industry. Overall, about 16 percent of the GNP now belongs to the state sector.

A great role in the development of the state sector has been and is played by India's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The enterprises created with the assistance of the USSR make a substantial contribution to national production. Thus, the Bhilai metallurgical plant produces more than 30 percent of the steel smelted in the country. The two oil refineries in Baruni and Koyyali, which the USSR helped to construct, account for 35 percent of all petroleum products produced in India. Soviet specialists are helping to prospect for natural wealth in India and to plan mines and power stations, and are constructing a subway in Calcutta.

It must be borne in mind that Soviet-Indian cooperation is mutually advantageous. India supplies the USSR with both its traditional goods--tea, jute, shellac, pepper and others--and the produce of enterprises in whose creation our country participated: Cast iron and rolled metal from the Bhilai plant, surgical instruments from the Madras plant, and optical lenses from the plant in Durgapur. In giving economic and technical assistance, the Soviet Union is extending India loans which will be paid off in good time.

The present Government of India, headed by Morarji Desai, leader of the Janata Party, is seeking the resolution of socioeconomic problems by transferring attention from industry to the development of the agricultural sector. In a message to the chief ministers of the states in December 1977, it was noted that the government's new economic policy does not mean departing from the principle of long-term economic planning. "We must take all that is best in the former leadership's economic policy," M. Desai stated, having defined as the main task facing the country today the struggle against poverty, unemployment and the unequal distribution of income among different strata of the population.

The internal political situation in India today is comparatively complex. There is a profound crisis in the Indian National Congress Party, which formed the country's leadership from the moment of independence until it recently surrendered its place to the Janata Party. The struggle is growing more acute between the forces which want to push the republic off the progressive course approved by the people in state policy, and those which are striving for the unity of leftwing and democratic forces in order to overcome difficulties. The Communist Party of India is calling for such unity.

In the years of independence, India has won great international prestige. It is making a positive contribution to lessening international tension, raising the effectiveness of the United Nations, and maintaining world peace and strengthening the security of the peoples. As one of the initiators of the nonalined movement, India helped to form its progressive principles. Actions against colonialism, racism and nonparticipation in military blocs have won high prestige for Indian policy.

The present government is continuing the country's traditional foreign policy--the policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the defense of peace and support for national liberation movements. Our states have repeatedly confirmed common positions on major international questions such as universal and complete disarmament, the final and complete elimination of colonialism and racism, the spreading of the process of detente to all parts of the world, and others. The relations between our countries are a good example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social structures. They have become a factor in peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

This was reflected in the Soviet-Indian declaration signed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Indian Prime Minister M. Desai in Moscow in October 1977. It expresses the two states' determination to follow a course to further strengthen equal and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation which was concluded in 1971. Prime Minister M. Desai said: "We would like to assure all our friends in the Soviet Union--and that means the entire Soviet people--that we will strive to strengthen our relations and to develop cooperation between our countries."

In the Soviet Union, the Indian Government's readiness to deepen mutual understanding to strengthen the cause of peace and progress and the contacts which have become established between our countries' leaders, are highly valued. The Soviet people follow the efforts of the friendly Indian people in national building with profound sympathy. During the Indian prime minister's visit to the USSR, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that India has made striking achievements in various spheres of life. "We, as your sincere friends," he said, "are glad of that and wish the great Indian people new successes in the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress and peace."

Life confirms that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India meet the fundamental national interests of our countries and the cause of world peace.

PAKISTANI LEADER WELCOMES SOVIET AID IN STEEL MILL PROJECT

LD241245Y Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 24 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Karachi, January 24, TASS--General Ziaul Haq, the head of the military administration, while visiting a steel works which is under construction on the outskirts of Karachi, said the Karachi steel works which has been built with the assistance of the Soviet Union friendly to Pakistan, will become a firm foundation of the entire Pakistani economy. For this, Pakistan is grateful to the USSR. He said this is the largest construction project the country ever saw. The newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES points out that the works, the rated capacity of which is 1.1 million tons of steel a year, will produce first steel already in 1979-80. The steel works will fully come into operation in 1983. It will completely meet the country's requirements for metal and thereby make it possible to save annually 2,255 million rupees in foreign currency which is now spent for the import of steel.

About 300 Soviet specialists are engaged in the construction of the steel works. A big training centre fitted out with newest instructional-laboratory equipment has begun functioning at the works. By the end of the past year the centre has trained about a thousand Pakistani specialists.

BREZHNEV, KING OF THAILAND EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD251630Y Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 25, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Phum Phon Adunyadet, the king of Thailand, in which he conveyed wishes of success and welfare to the Thai people in connection with the country's national holiday. In his reply telegram Phum Phon Adunyadet expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

Expressed in the telegrams is the hope that the Soviet-Thai relations would receive further development to the benefit of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of peace and progress.

'GOOD PROSPECTS' FOR GROWING TIES BETWEEN USSR, AUSTRALIA

LD302156Y Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Canberra, January 30 TASS--Australians are celebrating today their national holiday--Australia Day, which usually falls on the first Monday after January 26. It was on this day 190 years ago that the first group of English settlers landed in the area of present-day Sydney, who put the beginning to the formation of a state on the Australian Continent.

Having forgotten all cares and concerns, the population of the fifth continent are trying to forget at least for a day the statistics of economic troubles, growing unemployment, rising prices and other worries which for long now fill up the days of Australian citizens.

There are many people in the parks, on the beaches, in the sports grounds and concert halls. Modern means of communication and transport did away with the age-long economic and cultural isolation of Australia, which today represents a developed industrial-agrarian state, with great scientific, technical and cultural achievements.

The last decade has seen the active emergence of Australia onto the international arena and, particularly, the expansion of its economic and cultural ties with socialist countries.

Soviet-Australian relations are also developing, including a reciprocally advantageous trade exchange. Nobody is any longer surprised upon seeing posters announcing the performance of the Soviet circus, the "Beryozka" dance and song ensemble, or the ballet company of the Bolshoi Theatre, sportsmen, or simply the appearance of Soviet tourists. Soviet-Australian cultural exchanges have become a matter of routine in the relations between the two countries. This year the Australians are looking forward with special interest to a display of Soviet pictures from the famous Hermitage collection in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow.

The interest shown by Australians in Soviet art is keen. Many Soviet artistic groups, musicians and performers have been on guest tour to Australia several times now, and are always given a very warm welcome.

It can be said that the two countries have good prospects for expanding cooperation, all of which benefits the detente process and promotes trust among nations.

CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER TALKS WITH DEMICHEV IN MOSCOW

LD3014511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 26 January, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Culture Minister, met Comrade Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Cuban minister of culture, who was in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture. During the ministers' conversation questions on the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Cuban cultural ties were examined and there was a mutual exchange of information on problems of cultural building in the USSR and Cuba.

Severo Aguirre Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHILEAN UNION REPORT REVEALS REPRESSIVE JUNTA TACTICS

LD2617142 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 26 Jan 78 LD

["Against Terror"--TASS headline]

[Text] Havana, January 26, TASS--The single trade union centre of Chile's working people that is operating underground has clandestinely circulated in Santiago a communique exposing the intensification of repressions by the military junta against the working class and other segments of the population. The Pinochet police lately arrested and exiled proment activists of the struggle by Chilean working people against the reactionary regime, the document says. These include leaders of several trade unions banned by the authorities, prominent figures of the prohibited Christian Democratic Party and representatives of youth and women's organizations. By intensifying terror the communique stresses, the fascist junta that is in total isolation tries to extend its dictatorial rule. The trade union centre called on progressive forces throughout the world to brand with infamy the crimes of the Chilean dictatorship.

The crimes of the junta were condemned by numerous organizations of working people in various states. The World Federation of Trade Unions published an appeal to all democrats urging them to continue the powerful campaign of international solidarity with the Chilean people whose courageous struggle is bringing closer the dictatorial regime's inevitable collapse.

CSA REPORTS USSR POPULATION 260 MILLION ON 1 JANUARY

LD271306Y Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 27 TASS--The population of the Soviet Union was 260 million by January 1, 1978. This was reported today by the USSR Central Statistical Board.

SIXTH VOLUME OF BREZHNEV'S SPEECHES, ARTICLES PUBLISHED

LD201818Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--The 6th volume of speeches and articles by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, has come off the press. Entitled "Following Lenin's Course," it includes works belonging to the period of 1976-1977.

The materials of this volume reflect the varied activities of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, headed by that loyal son of the Soviet people, outstanding figure in the CPSU, the Soviet state and the international communist movement, Leonid Brezhnev, to fulfil the historical decisions of the 25th party congress. The materials in the volume vividly illustrate Leonid Brezhnev's outstanding contribution to the work of the Central Committee and the Politbureau of the CC, of the entire party and the Soviet state.

A model of communist conviction and party spirit, Leonid Brezhnev's works provide communist and, indeed, all Soviet people, with an opportunity to study in depth the law-bound regularities in the life of a developed, mature socialist society; topical questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state; to get a comprehensive idea of the titanic activities of the party in guiding the great job of creating a material and technical base of communism; of improving social relationships; of moulding the new man.

Leonid Brezhnev's speeches and articles are published by the Political Literature Publishers, Moscow.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETING ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD251758Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD

[Summary] A joint meeting of the Bureau of the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Presidium of the Moscow City Trades Unions Council and the Bureau of the Komsomol Moscow City Committee today reviewed socialist competition in the city in the fourth quarter of 1977. Oktyabrskiy Rayon was named the winner. The meeting discussed both successes and shortcomings. "Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Party Gorkom, spoke at the meeting."

LEZHAVA APPOINTED NEW GEORGIAN HEALTH MINISTER

LD301223 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 January 1978 publishes on page 1 a decree of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium dated 20 January on the appointment of Gela Georgiyevich Lezhsva to the post of Georgian health minister.

The same paper publishes on page 4 an unattributed announcement stating that a 20 January 1978 decree of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium released I.Sh. Zedginidze from the post of Georgian health minister.

SOVIET DISSIDENT PODRABINEK ACCUSES KGB OF BLACKMAIL

LD301353Y London THE OBSERVER in English 29 Jan 78 p 4 LD

[Peter Reddaway article: "Dissenter Accuses KGB of Blackmail"]

[Text] One of the leading spokesmen of the Soviet human rights movement, Aleksandr Podrabinek, has sent an urgent appeal to Amnesty International asking it to help him in resisting the calculated blackmail of the KGB.

In an open letter which has just reached London, he explains how he has consistently refused to yield to KGB pressure on him to emigrate. But now, in a move to force his hand, the secret police have arrested his brother Kirill on a trumped-up charge and made it clear that if Aleksandr still refuses to leave, Kirill will be sentenced. If, on the other hand, Aleksandr yields, then Kirill will be freed.

Podrabinek is a young Moscow medical assistant who became prominent in the human rights movement a year ago. He helped to found a group to combat the regime's abuse of psychiatry in suppressing dissent, and he circulated a book on the subject, "Punitive Medicine," which he had written over the previous three years.

As the KGB drive against dissent intensified and many spokesmen were arrested or driven abroad, Podrabinek stepped into their shoes. In recent months he has shared with Dr. Andrey Sakharov the main burden of informing the world press about KGB oppression of social critics, cultural deviants and national and religious minorities. He has also reported on the still frequent use of corrupt psychiatry as a secret police instrument.

Last summer the authorities threatened Podrabinek with a 10-year sentence if he persisted in his activity. But then his book reached the West, where it impressed doctors, psychiatrists and others and helped to convince the World Psychiatric Association of the need to condemn Soviet psychiatric abuse at its congress in Honolulu.

As Podrabinek was now known and respected around the world, the KGB could no longer give him a heavy sentence without the risk of provoking further humiliating condemnations of Soviet psychiatry and even perhaps its exclusion from world medicine. So they changed their angle of attack and moved against Kirill.

On 1 December, a KGB official told Kirill and Aleksandr that unless they both emigrated promptly they would be arrested. Aleksandr refused, and Kirill applied to leave on his own. As this was not what the KGB wanted, they arrested Kirill on 29 December and charged him with "illegal possession of ammunition and firearms!" On 2 January they told Aleksandr--as he reports in his open letter--"that if I decide to leave the USSR, the case against by brother will be dropped.

"I call upon Amnesty International," Aleksandr concludes, to exert its authority to stop the practice of kidnapping by a Soviet state organ (the KGB). I ask Amnesty to defend my brother."

Amnesty has responded by instructing its national sections in many countries to send urgent inquiries about the case to the Soviet authorities. Psychiatric groups in the West are also organising protests.

DISSIDENT PAINTER RABIN DESCRIBES SITUATION IN USSR

LD251051Y Turin LA STAMPA in Italian 21 Jan 78 p 3 LD

[Paola Patruno report on undated remarks made in Paris by dissident Soviet artist Oscar Rabin: "Rabin, a 'Garbage Heap Artist'"]

[Excerpt] Paris, January--In September 1974 Rabin and other painter friends of his decided to claim their right to exhibit their works in public, since they had until then been rejected by all official exhibition halls. "We wanted to hold an open-air exhibition," Rabin now recalls calmly, "like they do in France and the United States or anywhere else. We carried the pictures, the stands and easels ourselves. But, under the pretext of 'voluntary clearance work,' that same Sunday that area was invaded by bulldozers, firetrucks and squads of street cleaners. In short, the 'voluntary workers' swept everything away." The news of the exhibition combated with bulldozers spread throughout the world.

[Question] What is the present situation for nonconformist painters?

[Answer] The museums and official galleries are still closed to us. But we continue to exhibit in one another's houses in Moscow and Leningrad. In 1975 we were even able to organize an open-air public exhibition. [answer ends]

In September, following several police threats, Rabin was arrested. He stayed in prison for 36 hours, charged under Article 209, which punishes those who do not carry out work useful to society. As a nonconformist artist, Rabin is considered by his detractors an asocial being, idler and parasite.

"Some officials consider me and my painter colleagues opponents, dissident elements, merely because we paint in our own manner. Others, however, leave us alone as long as we keep clear of politics."

Rabin acknowledges that repression against nonconformist painters is less harsh than that which the authorities exercise against writers or other representatives of dissidence. "As long as one stays within the boundaries of 'artistic dissidence,'" the painter says, "the authorities' attitude is more restrained. The police merely harass us and threaten to imprison us for a few days because we are officially unemployed. For others it is worse."

ECUMENICAL SERVICE HELD IN MOSCOW BAPTIST CHAPEL

LD251628Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1518 GMT 25 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--An ecumenical service has been held in the Moscow chapel of the Evangelical Christian Baptists, in which representatives of the Baptist, Catholic and Russian Orthodox churches, and Christians of other sects took part. Marcus Kelley, counseller of the Liberian Embassy in the USSR, and other foreign guests were present at the prayer for unity, which was held in response to an appeal by the World Council of Churches.

At the prayer meeting, the significance attached to the unity of Christians for consolidating peace throughout the world was discussed.

A TASS correspondent was told in the Moscow Patriarchate that ecumenical services are held in many churches. Next week a similar service will be held in the chapel of the Moscow Spiritual Academy in the Troitse-Sergiyeva Lavra Monastery near Moscow.

SOLOMENTSEV CHAIRS RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS BUDGET SESSION

LD300954Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers is taking place in Moscow. The results of the fulfillment of the republic's national economic development plan and the implementation of the republic's budget for 1977 are being discussed. The session is being chaired by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers

Session Notes Shortcomings

LD301256Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] The session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers is proceeding in Moscow. The ministers are discussing the results of the fulfillment of the republic's national economic development plan for 1977

Industrial growth has amounted to 5.1 percent. Gross agricultural output increased by 6 percent last year. This is in comparison with the average annual gross output for the ninth 5-year period. The real income per capita of population has gone up 3.4 percent. Last year 60 million square meters of living space was built in the republic and also schools, preschool establishments, hospitals and cultural facilities.

The session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers has noted certain shortcomings. At certain enterprises and construction sites the loss of working time continues to be great. Equipment is permitted to idle and the use of raw materials, building materials, fuel and electricity is in excess of the norms. Losses of agricultural produce were also registered.

The USSR Council of Ministers has obliged ministries and departments and local soviet executive committees to carry out measures aimed at removing shortcomings that occurred in implementing the plan and the budget.

UKRAINIAN MINISTERS NOTE ECONOMY'S SUCCESSES, FAILURES IN 1977

AU272037Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 78 AU

[Text] At its 26 January session the Ukrainian Council of Ministers surveyed the results of implementing the 1977 Ukrainian state economic development plan and the 1977 Ukrainian state budget, measures to insure implementation of the 1978 state plan for the Ukraine's economic and social development and of the 1978 budget and socialist pledges. Reports were delivered by Rozenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan, and by Ukrainian Minister of Finance Baranovskiy.

The speakers at the session noted that the Ukraine's working people under the guidance of party organizations achieved in the jubilee year 1977 further successes in the republic's economic and social development. The 1977 state plan for developing the Ukrainian national economy was overfulfilled for production sales, for labor productivity in industry and agriculture, and for state purchases of farm produce. Compared with the preceding year, the general volume of industrial production increased 5.6 percent against the 5.3 percent planned for 1977 and the 4.3 percent achieved in 1976.

The Ukraine's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved a further increase in gross agricultural output, obtained the highest ever grain yield--48.6 million tons--and delivered to the fatherland's granaries a record amount of grain: 1.128 million poods. The plan for sugar beet production and procurements was fulfilled. The production and sales to the state of stockbreeding produce increased.

A great deal was done last year in capital construction. A number of large capacities and facilities were put into operation. The social development program is being consistently put into effect.

The 1977 Ukrainian state budget was fulfilled in revenues 101.8 percent.

At the same time, the session noted shortcomings in the work of individual branches of the republic's national economy. The Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy fell short of the production plan for pig iron, steel and rolled stock. A number of production associations under the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry fell short of the coal output plan. Light industry enterprises failed to accomplish the tasks for the manufacture of wool and silk.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers requested economic leaders to improve at all levels organizational work and control over the fulfillment of the planned tasks and socialist pledges assumed for the third year of the 5-year period, to increase the responsibility of cadres at every level of economic management, and to insure that plan, production and labor discipline further strengthens.

Lyashko, member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers delivered a speech at the session. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers session was attended and addressed by Sologub, member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian Trade Unions Council and Pogrebnyak candidate member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

BIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM IN USSR

LD241435Y Turin LA STAMPA in Italian 20 Jan 78 p 3 LD

[Livio Zanotti undated Moscow interview with Soviet economist Aleksandr Birman: "Birman's Apologias"]

[Text] Moscow, January--Aleksandr Birman willingly substitues apologias for mathematical formulas: His faith in the economy makes him an optomistic scientist and his pedagogic vocation makes him a brilliant popularizer. He is a Marxist and a Leninist but he does not seem to take literally Vladimir Ilich's assertion that "gold is a capitalist abstraction." He believes in financial instruments and says: "With money you can do anything: Its best quality is quantity. It is a terrible master but an excellent servant." He recounts the tale of the Russian worker who was asked whether he was happy with the pay he received: "Yes, of course," he replies, "I would just like to draw it three times a month and not once...." Birman smiles in amusement, his blue eyes alight with irony. He invites me to talk "without reticence about anything you want, even women...." He really is in a good mood. One can understand why students at the Plekhanov Institute have fond memories of him.

[Question] About a dozen years ago you were one of the protagonists in the debate on economic reform. You maintained, among other things, that in time the majority of enterprises would become self-financing. What is your present assessment of the degree of autonomy achieved by enterprises?

[Answer] We started with the Ministry of Instrument Making which directs 318 enterprises. The introduction of the new system permitted a 19 percent increase, double the increase elsewhere. Since 1970 even Moscow's automobile transport enterprise, which has 90,000 employees, has become self-financing. Three other ministries will follow suit this year: the Heavy Industry, Agricultural Machine-Building and Electrical Engineering ministries. Personally I am now working at the Institute of Trade and I am preparing for this sector's transfer to self-financing. In Belorussia the construction industry is progressing. Things are also going very well in Moldavia: That is a showcase republic. Of course there are not yet sufficient funds. I would like us to proceed more swiftly. But as you know in hockey the people who play best are in the stands....

[Question] But you are also on the field, on the ice....

[Answer] Yes, indeed, sometimes I fall down....

[Question] As at the time of the 1965 reform? Many economists maintain that it has not yet been realized, while others assert the contrary. What is your opinion?

[Answer] You are right. I will show you a book published by Moscow University in which several economists argue that it has not been carried out. But allow me to use a metaphor: A weight lifter has extra weights added every time he lifts: his record is always rising, but for him it becomes more and more difficult. The same thing applies to our economy. Let us bear this in mind. And now for your question: Yes, the incentives for increasing productivity have not yet received a sufficient boost. We are being held back by difficulties in agriculture and also in heavy industry. In any case, it is not a matter of distributing money left and right; that would be easy.

[Question] Any figures?

[Answer] These are known: The increase in material incentives, that is production awards to industrial workers, has been 30 percent over 12 years.

[Question] That does not seem like much; maybe partly because things are not happening as they should in the country's economy. Even PRAVDA says so. Gosplan Chief Baybakov has also said so. Energy and resources are wasted and there is absenteeism from work. The current plans seem shaky. How do you explain all this?

[Answer] When we do not criticize you observe that there is no debate. When we criticize you say that we are pessimistic. Lenin was the most critical of all, but also the most optimistic. Soviet enterprises carry out 6.5 trillion trade operations a year: you will allow that 1 percent of them are a failure. Work it out and see what figure you end up with. The fact is that consumption has increased; in the countryside products formerly unknown, ranging from cars to glassware, are now available. But it is not enough. Agriculture should supply us with 260 million tons [presumably of grain] a year, that is, a ton for every Soviet citizen. Instead the figure is 209 million tons. Also we absolutely must accelerate development in the industry for general consumer goods....

[Question] With criticisms, however, the debate also resumes. I saw that the magazine ECO has announced articles by you and Liberman. There are plans for major measures, almost a new reform. What is the aim?

[Answer] The debate has never stopped. Of course there are high spots and others less so. The coming measures are important: Let us say that they are moving in the same direction as the 1965 reform--something of that kind. We must take new measures to deal with the present level of production and consumption. We must start counting the potatoes not when they are in the field but when they reach the market stalls; not the tons of steel in the foundries, but the machines which are installed on the production lines.

[Question] Can it be said that the Soviet economy is beginning to move toward the establishment of a "socialist market?"

[Answer] There are always misunderstandings on this point. So let us explain: Every time you talk about markets you do so to set them against programming, while we consider them an instrument for realizing the plan. Plan or market--for me this is a false dilemma, as I wrote many years ago. [answer ends]

Birman pauses and, as if suddenly remembering that he is a teacher, asks me a question:

"Let me ask you a question for once. Which economy do you consider better programmed, one in which the central authorities establish the norms for 18,000 products or an economy in which they deal with only 1,000 products?"

I say that I am no expert and try to be evasive, but Birman continues:

"Talk simply like someone with common sense. Let us talk as if we had met at the market."

Obviously dealing with just 1,000 products makes the economy more lively.

Birman replies at once:

"It is still better to program just 500. You see, you have understood."

[Question] What, then, is the logic of the centralizers?

[Answer] Yes, though this may surprise you, they too have their logic. You see, even those who believe in God have a logic. But it is not the same as the atheists'. [answer ends]

As he says farewell, Aleksandr Birman is still smiling.

MOSCOW RADIO AGRICULTURAL REPORTS FOR 26-29 JANUARY

LD300634 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 26 January reports that Belorussian kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers have laid in over 30 million tons of fertilizer, or half the amount planned for spring sowing. Work rates are much faster than last year. The radio reports at 0100 GMT on 28 January that snow retention has now been carried out on 15 million hectares by Kazakhstan's mechanizers. Winter plowing is being carried out on 500,000 hectares daily. At 0500 GMT on 28 January the radio reports that in the Pavlodarskaya Oblast 90 percent of the seed for sowing is ready. These are assorted strains of strong and hard wheat. The spring field will consist of almost 2 million hectares. The radio also reports at 0100 GMT on 29 January that Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast agricultural workers were the first in the republic to complete the cleaning of grain crop seeds. Over 300,000 tons of high quality grain has been prepared at oblast soukhozes for spring sowing. This is mainly strong and hard strains of wheat.

SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS IN RSFSR STOCKRAISING REVIEWED

LD271625Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jan 78 p 1 LD

[RSFSR Agricultural Ministry review: "More Produce From Livestock Farmsteads"]

[Text] Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, workers on the RSFSR's livestock farmsteads achieved an increase in the productivity of all types of livestock and poultry last year and increased their numbers appreciably; on this basis they insured a substantial increase in the output and procurement of produce.

Averaged over the republic, the milk yield per cow increased by 157 kg compared with 1976. Average daily weight gains increased. Increasing the intensity of fattening made it possible to raise the live weight per head of livestock handed over for processing. Throughout the RSFSR this totaled 365 kg. The republic's sheep farmers had good results. They sheared an average of 3.7 kg of wool from each sheep. The quantity of eggs collected increased.

The increase in the productivity of livestock and poultry was accompanied by an increase in their numbers. The number of cattle, including the dairy heard, increased by 2 percent; the sheep population increased by the same percentage, hogs by 10 percent and poultry by 15 percent. All this made it possible to increase production and procurement of produce.

The greatest successes were achieved by the stockmen of Leningradskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray, Komi ASSR and Kalmykskaya ASSR.

The results achieved could have been even better if farms in a number of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics had not committed considerable errors in the development of stockraising.

The principle shortcoming in dairy stockraising was the poor growth in the number of cows. On kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises in Kalininskaya, Saratovskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts the number of cows increased last year by less than 1 percent, while on Kemerovskaya Oblast farms the number did not increase at all.

The diary herd is being poorly renewed on kilkhozes and sovkhozes in Bryanskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts. Here a considerable proportion of the not very productive and old cows remains on the farms for longer than the optimum time, and this leads to a fall in milk yields.

There are many shortcomings in work to reproduce the herd, the degree of barrenness among cows is still high and farms are getting only scant increases from new offspring. Thus on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tambovskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts and Severo-Osteninskaya ASSR less than 75 calves were obtained from each 100 cows.

Improving the structure of the cattle herd plays no small role in increasing milk production. However, many farms in the republic have also committed substantial errors in this important work. It cannot be considered normal when only 32 percent of the total number of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ulyanovskaya Oblast, Mordovskaya ASSR and Krasnodarskiy Kray are cows.

Not all farms strove persistently to enhance the market availability of milk. For RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes as a whole the market availability was 88 percent. Here it is not out of place to recall that increasing market availability by just 1 percent releases more than 320,000 tons of milk for sale to the state. A big reserve here lies in reducing expenditure of produce for intrafarm needs and more widespread application of substitutes for whole milk for feeding calves.

Work on raising the quality of milk and on improving its fat content is still too lax. Selection experts and animal specialists are called upon to play a major role here. In Kurganskaya, Omskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts and Khabarovskiy Kray this role is slight. Much milk from there is not of high quality and has a fat content below the basic level.

A reduction in meat production has been allowed to occur in a whole number of regions. Farms in Arkhangelskaya, Novgorodskaya, Ivanovskaya, Tulskaya, Kirovskaya, Chitinskaya and certain other oblasts, Altayskiy Kray, and the Buryatskaya and Tuvinskaya autonomous oblasts have not met their obligations to the state in terms of livestock and poultry procurements. This attests to serious omissions in the organization of the rearing and intensive fattening of livestock and also to the inadequacy of measures for more accelerated development of hog raising and rearing broilers.

Enhancing the efficiency of stockraising production and the reduction of the prime cost of this produce must become a subject for special concern this year on the part of the leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agricultural organs of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics.

As before, labor expenditure in dairy stock raising is still too high. On sovkhozes, for instance, only 43 tons of milk are being produced per worker on dairy farms, whereas the best experts in machine milking are each obtaining 500-600 tons of milk a year. The socialist competition that has been launched among experts in machine milking in order to obtain at least 100 tons of milk from the group of cows allotted to them requires support and dissemination in every way.

A number of shortcomings which were allowed to occur last year can be eliminated now during the livestock wintering period. The collectives of many farms are linking the solution of this task with the main question of the wintering period--rational use of fodder, careful preparation of fodder and enrichment of rations with mineral additives and also additives containing nitrogen.

Special attention must be paid to the regular delivery of fodder, the efficient and highly productive functioning of fodder-production units and the strict observance of the established daily schedule.

The farms acting correctly are those on which small branches of conifers are procured, vitamins and mineral-salt briquettes are added to rations, and thermo-chemical treatment of straw has been set up to enhance the efficiency of fodder utilization. Waste food can and must become a good auxiliary source for feeding hogs.

It must not be forgotten that the success of the livestock wintering period depends largely on the correct organization of labor. Wider use should be made on every farm of advanced experience and measures should be taken to provide material incentives for the full preservation of the numbers of livestock and for achieving the greatest possible level of livestock productivity.

COSMONAUTS PREPARE TO REFUEL, CONTINUE UNLOADING PROGRESS-1

LD301158Y Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the flight control centre:

The crew of the Soviet orbital scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-27-Progress-1 complex began today their working day at 8.00 in the morning. After breakfast and a medical-check up Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko worked in accordance with the programme.

Operations to prepare the Salyut-6 station for refueling were conducted in the morning. The cosmonauts controlled the process of compressed gas pumping from tanks of the oxidizer. According to reports of the crew and data of the telemetric information, all preparatory operations for refuelling the station are held in full accordance with the planned time-schedule.

The crew are continuing today operations of unloading the transport spaceship Progress-1.

The systems aboard the space complex are functioning normally. Romanenko and Grechko feel well. The work in the near earth orbit is continuing.

ACADEMICIAN ON PERMANENCE, POTENTIAL OF SALYUT-BASED COMPLEXES

LD301159Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 78 p 2 LD

[Special correspondent A. Pokrovskiy report: "New Paths Are Open: Salyut-6, Soyuz-27, Progress-1: Our Commentary"]

[Excerpt] Flight control center--Academician G.I. Petrov comments:

First of all I would like to note that the use of an automatic transport craft to service a manned scientific station is a fundamentally new step in spaceflight. With the docking of Progresss-1 the Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 complex significantly extended its potential. Such complexes have the potential to become permanent working bases.

Regular replenishment of essential scientific apparatus and supplies will make it possible to make stations of the Salyut type into scientific laboratories with replaceable teams of specialists. Automatic machines will also help to turn the stations into industrial enterprises--let us say, into chemical plants for obtaining particularly pure materials or technological workshops where, in high vacuum and weightlessness, it is possible to create alloys and structures unobtainable on earth.

We are now calling the automatic transport ship a "truck, but surely it could be assigned the role of a "tug?" With the help of its motors the station could be moved to another orbit, and consequently its potential can be increased.

Since we are talking about the use of automatic machines in near-earth space, I would like to add that they are quite capable of playing an independent role. The most convincing example of this is astronomical platforms precisely oriented toward some heavenly body.

Finally, every new elaboration in space design opens up a concrete path for man's conquest of near-earth space, around the earth, which is inconceivable without assembly work. The more so since during the flight of Salyut-6 Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko tested new spacesuits intended precisely for such work.

MILITARY EXERCISE TO BE HELD IN BELORUSSIA 6-10 FEB

LD272144Y Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 28, TASS--As was earlier reported, exercises of troops of the Belorussian Military District, will be held in the area of the towns of Minsk, Orsha, Polotsk from February 6 to 10. The total number of troops to be involved in the exercises will be about 25,000 men.

In accordance with the provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, on January 16 the Soviet side sent notifications to the states, parties to the Helsinki conference. The invitations to be present at the exercises as observers were sent to the Kingdom of Belgium, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Polish People's Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Republic of France, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Swiss Confederation, it has been officially reported here.

DEFENSIVE CHARACTER OF SOVIET ARMED FORCES STRESSED

LD302248Y Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

["On Guard of Peace and Socialism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 31, TASS--Pavel Zhilin, a noted Soviet military historian, stated that "the entire practice of socialism convincingly illustrates that it is peace, not war, that is inscribed on its banners". But "imperialism has been and remains a source of aggressive wars, Lieutenant-General Pavel Zhilin, head of the Institute of Military History, writes in the MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) journal. The experience of the past indicates that imperialism, despite severe military setbacks, is capable of accumulating material resources within relatively short periods of time for the conduct of aggressive wars, and of reviving militarist and revenge-seeking forces."

Certain Western circles, he emphasises, are obviously unwilling to move on from words to deeds, and start disarmament in practice. "Spreading monstrous lies about the allegedly existing constant 'Soviet military threat', the reactionary forces use it as a pretence for heightening tensions and speeding up the arms race. For example, American military expenditure in the 1978-1979 fiscal year will increase by a minimum of ten per cent and is to amount to 126 billion dollars."

Professor Zhilin emphasises that the lion's share of the funds will be channelled for the development and manufacture of new types of armaments--cruise missiles, submarines of 'Trident' system, laser and radiological weapons, and neutron bombs.

"In a situation when the armies of capitalist countries, the armies of NATO countries, in the first place, were adopting new and more up-to-date combat means, when the Pentagon does not cease elaborating new offensive doctrines, the Soviet Union has to perfect and strengthen its defence capacity, and to enhance the combat readiness of the armed forces. But this enhancement is of exceptionally defensive character which corresponds to the main and only function of the Soviet Army: to be a reliable defender of socialism," the historian writes.

The Soviet scientist points out that "the Peking leaders are intensifying their overtly instigatory course towards provoking a new world war." The true designs of the provocative policy of the Peking leadership are to set the Soviet Union and the USA at loggerheads in a direct confrontation.

In these conditions, Professor Zhilin writes, the Soviet Army stands on guard of the interests of democracy and socialism. It "thereby performs its historical mission of upholding peace. The unity of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet state and its readiness to give a due rebuff to any aggressor is the starting-point of the Soviet military doctrine."

Lenin's Ideas Remain Topical

LD241455Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Light of the Ideas of Leninism"]

[Excerpt] Our party approaches the solution of the international problems facing it with Leninist wisdom. Soviet foreign policy is directed toward insuring favorable international conditions for building communism in the USSR, defending its state interests, strengthening the positions of world socialism, supporting the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress, averting wars of aggression, achieving general and complete disarmament and consistently implementing the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The USSR's Leninist, peace-loving, socialist, internationalist foreign policy has been crowned by outstanding successes of truly lasting significance. But the party teaches that although imperialism's opportunities for aggressive acts have now been substantially reduced, its nature remains unchanged. This conclusion, made at the 25th CPSU Congress, has been fully confirmed by the subsequent course of world events. Through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles the arms race is assuming increasingly dangerous forms, and new varieties and types of mass destruction weapons are being created. Under these conditions Lenin's ideas on strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet state and its armed forces retain their topicality.

Lenin's ideas and Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland are a reliable ideological and theoretical basis, tested by time, for Soviet military building and for the 60-year development of the Soviet Army and Navy and are one of the main sources of their brilliant victories.

Created exclusively to protect socialist gains, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, the USSR Armed Forces are greeting their glorious jubilee with irreproachable service and shock military labor by all personnel. The patriotic aspirations of the Soviet troops have found expression in the broad scale of their socialist competition, whose watchword is to reliably defend the socialist fatherland, to be in a state of constant combat readiness, to persistently master arms and equipment and to improve combat skills. Lenin's behest to study military matters closely and to strengthen the combat capability and combat readiness of the army and navy serves as a guide to action for the armed defenders of the motherland.

All our life is bathed in the light of Lenin's ideas and Lenin's wisdom. Under the party's Leninist banner, the Soviet people are marching confidently toward their highest goal--communism.

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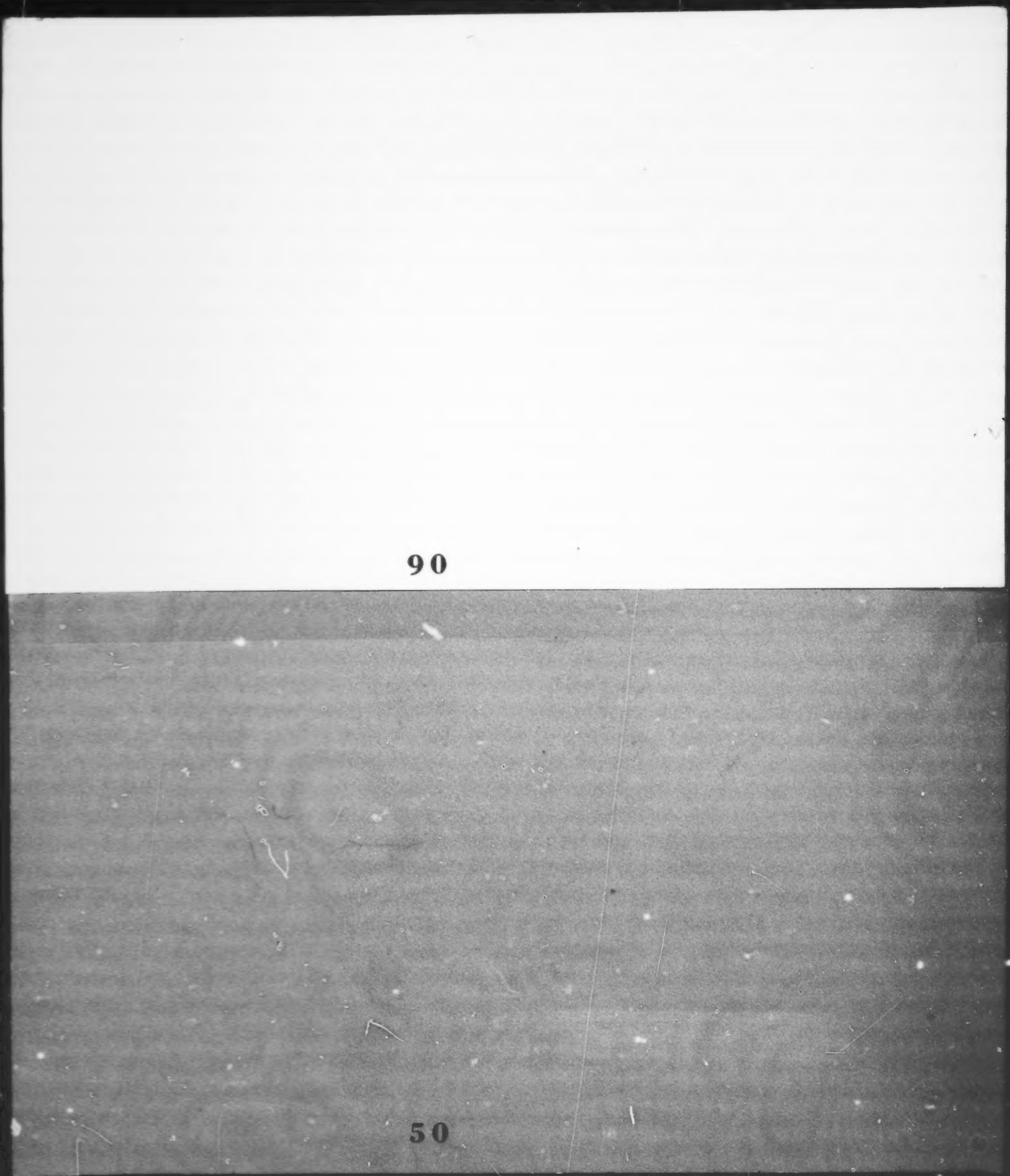
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